The Front Line Wins
When the Home Front
Endures

Nippon Times

Home, Office, Workshop—
Battlefields All, for
Victory

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ENEMY USES POISON GAS IN ATTU ISLE OPERTION, GEN. YAHAGI DISCOSES

International Law Violated on May 14, 15 By U.S. Forces

SEVERE BATTLES ON

Landing American Troops Annihilated on Eastern Coast of Barren Island

In flagrant violation of international law, the American forces that landed on Attu Island in the Aleutians used poison gas on May 14 and 15 in their operations against the Imperial Forces, it was disclosed by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, on Monday.

Reviewing the developments of the land fighting on Attu Island, Major-General Yahagi stated.

"Japanese Forces carried out a night attack on May 12 against the main strength of the enemy forces which had landed on the Southern coast of the island on the morning of the same day and had advanced to our positions, and repulsed the invaders back as far as the beach.

"Our troops have been staging severe battles against the Americans who had landed on the northern coast on the morning of May 12 and had advanced to our positions.

Enemy Annihilated

"Enemy troops which attempted a landing on the eastern coast on the evening of May 12 were annihilated at the beach.

"The enemy have been landing more reinforcements successively under intense bombardment by warships and bombing and machine-gun fire by airplanes, thus increasing their front-line strength.

"Our garrisons, however, have maintained their positions notwithstanding their small strength and launched brave timely attacks against the enemy. They are fighting well; their morale is high.

"According to reports from the Expeditionary Forces there, the enemy resorted to use of poison gas on May 14 and 15. Our Forces, however, have not used gas."

The Americans, whose innate brutality has been displayed in many cases since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia by attacking clearly-marked Japanese hospital ships, killing and injuring non-combatants by blind bombings and in humiliating the war-dead on the South Pacific front, by their use now of poisonous gas on Attu Island clearly show that they are devoid of any definite war aim and are only ambitious of dominating the world. They have become so frenzied as to lose sight of the cardinal code of morality.

Confronted by such a grim reality, the Japanese people will only strengthen their determination to crush America and Britain, arch-enemies of humanity. They will, at the same time, tender hearty gratitude to the soldiers who are continuing furious fighting on the bleak battle field in the North against terrible odds.

Stiff Resistance Admitted

While the American press is playing up with much fanfare the landing of United States forces on Attu Island, an A.B.C. broadcast quoting a Washington report declared that the Japanese Forces defending the island are putting up stiff resistance, according to a May 16 Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

The broadcast is reported to have disclosed that the American forces are maintaining a bridgehead at the craggy, barren coastal area in Attu Island, against severe counter-attacks of the Japanese.

Meanwhile, Major George Eliot, military commentator of the New York Herald Tribune, pointed out the strategic difficulties in recapturing the island. He stated that Attu Island itself is not very important except for the fact that it constitutes a stepping stone. "The islet is cragged, "Major Eliot asserted, "and, moreover, navigation in adjoining waters is very difficult."

However, the commentator declared that in the vicinity of Attu Island, American forces can receive more powerful protection by air arms than the Japanese.

In the meantime, United States military circles remain non-committal about the developments of the battle on the island. In his press

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Difficult Life Is ndured By Attu, Kiska efenders

Gallant Japanese Forces on nds Braving Sub-Zero Weather to Guard ands—Frequent Enemy Air Attacks Nullified

KEIZO KADO
Of the Navy Press

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE NORTH—Attu and Kiska Islands of the Aleutian Group are guarded by gallant Japanese soldiers who are ever on, their alert. In the face of daily rounds of enemy aerial attacks, launched by formations of at least two or three and often of as many as ten or more the Japanese Forces are fiercely and violently counter-attacking the enemy from land. No matter how many enemy planes may come, the two islands Kiska and Attu will be fully guarded and the enemy's attempts to advance farther nullified. However, further strengthening of the Japanese air bases on those islands is most urgent in order to secure the control of the air.

Spring that has been looked forward to by the soldiers stationed in Attu and Kiska through many months of severe cold and bleak weather, has come to those islands. High mountains are still snow-capped, but the low areas near the shore are beautifully decorated with flowers that resemble alpine roses (With the coming of spring, the enemy, availing himself of th favorable weather, is repeating aer al attacks day after day with i creasing numbers of planes. It w not seldom during April that so 200 fighters or bombers were se in a day.

Nearly a year has elapsed si the Japanese successfully m bloodless landings on the islands June last year. This winter be the first to be experienced by Japanese soldiers, their health a matter of great worry. Howe luckily the islands saw an ex tionally warm winter, and the cal northwestern wind, severe cutting in the northernmost was rather mild this year. year in the middle of March wind speed was as much a meters and the temperature a as eight degrees sub-zero, bu year about the same time it wo warm that foodstuffs were kn ice-boxes. It was certainly th s of Providence that the first er for the Japanese Forces on se islands was rather tolerable.

During the winter the ers maintained perfect health he enemy, taking advantage the good weather during the ter, maneuvered aerial bombings in and day out. The enemy only attempted to bomb the nese military establishments, con ducted large-scale reconna ce as well with the object of bing supply lines. Night is lo the Aleutians. Even in the le of February, the sun goes n at three in the afternoon. It reigns the northern realm into morning till, reluctantly, makes place for the sun. Taking antage of the long nights, the portation of soldiers, necessary erials, foodstuffs, war weapons am munitions was compl thus greatly strengthening naval and land forces on th nds.

No words can adequa describe the privations and suffer endured by the Navy corps en ed with the heavy mission of t ortation. Braving the high water seamen incessantly fought ag raging surges. Not more tha r or five days during a whole m is there a glimpse of the sun. the face of storms, the transp must reduce their speed so h that it takes them double the duled time to get to their dest n. Small escort ships must ma eath-struggles against the ng waves. They must be mane d so as to steer their bows ag waves till the storm abates. itting wind and biting cold, the ain himself stands on the bri all through night. The rough v s strike the ship mercilessly, over the bridge and upper de Icy turrents of rain beat agai e cheeks of the captain standi watch. He becomes numb fr head to toes. Such is the comm which awaits captains on board e escort ships, as related by a c captain. The cap further declared: "I have nev en through such hardships as since I entered the Navy." In nce of every possible ad- ve Japanese seamen are willing. ly courageously engaged in the tr rtation task, one in heart w e soldiers who are guarding K and Attu Islands, thus show- ir ine example of close collabo- r of the Army and Naval F

enemy is not only launching attacks, but is making frantic pts to disturb the transport lines bilizing his North Pacific fleet. result of the enemy's attempt. rst naval combat in North Paci- aters was staged on March 27 e challenge of the Japanese fleet, e western direction of Attu Is- Confronted with the mighty nese fleet, the enemy could do ing but flee frantically from the cks. After exchange of fire for rtain number of hours the bat- came to a close with a great loss tained by the enemy including Class-A cruiser, heavily damag- and one Class-B cruiser and one stroyer lightly damaged. Though American authorities delayed the nouncement of the result of the me battle, they finally admitted eir losses as late as May 5.

The enemy's sinister schemes to isturb the transport lines were all rustrated with scarcely any serious lamage on Japan's side, thanks to he well-cooperated efforts of the transports, escort ships, Navy corps and landing corps as well as of hydroplanes.

The North Pacific will see its most favorable season in April and May when the bleak winter is over. It goes without saying that the enemy will maneuver persistent offensives in air and on water, availing himself of the good weather and of the numerically well-equipped air force. Prior to the Japanese landing on the islands, the enemy had his bases in Kadiak Island, Fairbanks, Dutch Harbor and over 10 others stretching from Alaska to the Aleutians. During last year the enemy advanced his bases to as far as the island situated between Dutch Harbor and Kiska, thus strengthening the air bases by linking one to the other. Enemy planes have been transported in quantities to those air bases, some from San Francisco via Kadiak Island by sea and the others by land from Alaska to Fairbanks. They are evidently utilizing the islands of the Aleutian group as stepping stones to advance farther. The enemy's foremost base is only 250 kilometers east of Kiska. On a clear day the enemy's foremost outpost is visible from Kiska.

The Japanese air bases and those of the enemy being situated so close to one another, there is little wonder that ferocious and desperate struggles are daily being waged in North Pacific waters. Both in the North and South Pacific death-struggles are going on between Japan and the enemy, both fighting to grab more air bases and then to defend and supply those bases.

Being challenged by the enemy day and night the hardy soldiers on those islands are daily making indescribably hard efforts in order to perform their mission, guarding those islands with iron determination. By the end of May, thick and smoky fogs begin enveloping the entire area of the Aleutians. During the following four months, June, July, August and September, the North Pacific waters turn into a domain of mystery continuously attacked by surging fogs. While the islands are shrouded in fog, not a foot or even an inch ahead is visible. The soldiers are said to prefer the bleak desolate winter to the foggy weather.

In view of the fact that in modern warfare the acquisition of air bases will turn the tide of war in favor of those acquiring them and that without them no positive strategy is possible, Japan must dispatch strong air reinforcements to the northernmost outpost. With the realization of further fortifications of the air bases in the north, the Japanese position in that area will become as impregnable as that in the South Pacific.

GERMANS GAIN HUGE SUCCESS IN KUBAN AREA

Hundreds of Planes Inflict Enormous Damage on Soviet Batteries, Transports

RAIL CENTERS SMASHED

Initiative Passes Into Reich Hands Since Two Days—New Sectors Captured

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 16.—Hundreds of German bombers and fighter-planes prepared and supported the actions of the last two days at the Kuban bridgehead. Strong formations of stukas attacked the heavy enemy batteries and put the majority of them out of action.

Other Luftwaffe units successfully attacked Soviet transports on roads and railways. One oil train was set on fire. Three heavily laden troop transport trains, intended for the Kuban district, were badly damaged and had to discontinue the trip. When the trains were destroyed the German bombers in low level attacks inflicted heavy casualties among the Bolshevists by means of fragmentation bombs and machine-guns.

Heavy bombers and long distance reconnaissance planes effectively bombed Soviet supplies and railways. Direct hits with heavy caliber bombs destroyed the tracks at several railway centers. A war material depot was set on fire. Heavy explosions were observed in an ammunition dump after an air attack. Fast German bombers sank an enemy freighter of 3,000 tons in the Arctic Sea east of the Fisher Peninsula.

Initiative With Germans

In the area of the Kuban bridgehead the initiative clearly passed into the hands of the German troops since two days. After the German grenadiers on the previous day in a surprise attack succeeded in capturing from the Bolshevists an important sector and in inflicting high casualties on the enemy in men and material, the German shock-troops continued their attacks with excellent success.

At the eastern front of the bridgehead, further sectors were captured and many hundred Soviets were taken prisoner. At least three enemy divisions, assembled for attack, were completely scattered with all their heavy arms either captured or destroyed.

The Axis land, air and naval forces since February this year downed over the European and Mediterranean area a total of 2,532 Anglo-American aircraft. This number comprises about 1,800 multi- and four engined bombers in which number the percentage of four-engined bombers, which were considered almost invincible on account of their armament, is particularly high.

JAPANESE BLOW UP GUADALCANAL BASE

New Guinea Enemy Points Also Blasted

The Japanese Air Force bombed the military installations on Guadalcanal Island on Sunday, and also staged furious aerial combats with American warplanes, it was disclosed by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires, which relayed a wire from Melbourne.

The Imperial Air Force again repeated its devastating raids on enemy positions in New Guinea on Sunday, it was also announced by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on the same day, according to another Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Tsubokami Back in Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, May 17.—Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, returned here this afternoon by air from an inspection tour throughout Java and Sumatra. It is recalled that he left here on May 3.

Wang Arrives in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, May 17.—Wang Kehmin, former Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, arrived here by train shortly afternoon today to inspect recent conditions of Manchoukuo. He is staying at the Yamato Hotel in this city.

LIN PAI-SHENG LAUDS ACTION OF GEN. PANG

Chungking Commander's Vow To Aid Nanking Held as Exemplary Conduct

FOE'S COLLAPSE CLEAR

Military Council Welcomes Entry of Erstwhile Hostile Leader

Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, Monday issued a statement on the joining of General Pang Ping-hsun in the peace movement of the National Government of China, according to a dispatch from Nanking dated May 17.

"In the three years since the establishment of the National Government at Nanking, the officers and men of the country who know on which side there is justice and right have pledged allegiance to the National Government in large batches. General Pang Ping-hsun has now issued a statement expressing obedience to the orders of the National Government and has pledged allegiance to the National Government at the head of 70,000 officers and men.

"He has no doubt been influenced by the great moral strength of President Wang Ching-wei and at the same time he has acted in accordance with his conscience as a soldier of the Revolution in true appreciation of the principles of the National Government. His action is exemplary and merits the admiration of the Chinese people.

Resistance Meaningless

"With the foundations of peace established throughout the country, Chungking's resistance has lost all its meaning. Ever since its declaration of war, the National Government has moved to live or die together with Japan. This marks the realization of the Great Asia doctrine of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Revolution, and the heaven-sent mission of the National Revolution.

"Yet Chungking has failed to realize its erroneous ways and is content to act as the running dog of the United States and Britain. It is thus showing itself not only as a rebel of East Asia but a public enemy of the Chinese people.

"General Pang Ping-hsun holds the important post of commander-in-chief of the 24th Army Group and acting commander-in-chief of the Hopei-Chahar war district, so that his deflection will deal a heavy blow to Chungking which can ill-afford to lose a general of his caliber. I believe that the collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek regime is clear.

"We heartily welcome the joining of General Pang in our peace movement and we hope that other officers and men of the Chungking Army will understand the meaning of the peace movement and our declaration of war on the United States and Britain and will early return to their true selves, thereby contributing to the victory of China in the War of Greater East Asia and rise of China as the bulwark of East Asia."

Statement Issued

The Military Council and the propaganda department of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, according to a Nanking dispatch to Domei, issued the following joint statement at 5 p.m. on May 17 about the entry of General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Chungking Army Corps and General Sun Tien-ying, Commander of the newly organized fifth Chungking Army, into the camp of the National Government:

"Feeling violent resentment at Chungking which in league with the Chinese Communist party is doing harm to the country and people, and with a recognition of the fact that there is a golden opportunity for Japan and China to emancipate East Asia by collaborating in the task at a time when victory after victory is gained in the War of Greater East Asia and when American and British forces intent on aggression are collapsing day after day, and out of respect for the National Government which in resolution to share the fate of the friendly country of Japan declared war on America and Britain, General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Chungking Army Corps and Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Hopei-Chahar War Zone, and General Sun Tien-ying, Commander of the newly organized fifth Chungking Army, respecting the orders for suspension of hostilities against and demobilization regulations issued by the National Government on the sixth of this month, ordered the officers and

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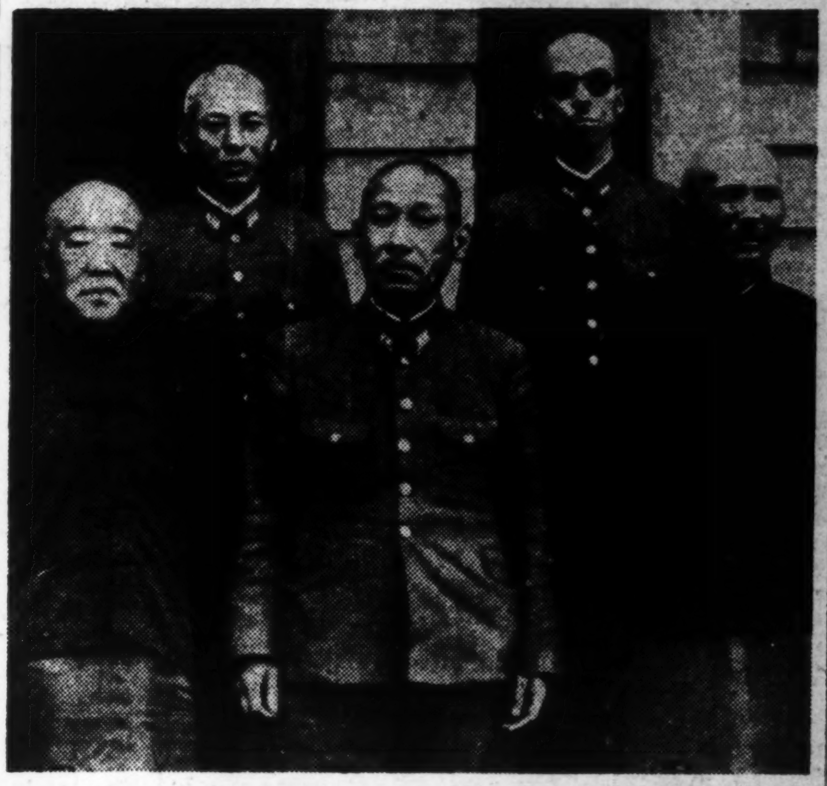
CHIANG'S GENERAL JOINS NANKING FORCES TO AID CREATION OF NEW ORDER

Join Nanking Camp



Recognizing that the way to save China was through peace and not through continued resistance General Pang Ping-hsun with more than 70,000 of his forces joined the camp of the National Government of China. Photo shows from left to right General Pang Ping-hsun, Unit Commander X X, and Sun Tien-ying.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

Pang Ping-Hsun, Head Of 24th Army Corps, Quits Chungking

ENEMY IS HIT HARD

Over 70,000 Troops Join Peace Camp and Will Fight Reds In North China

General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Army Corps and the most important military leader of the Chungking forces operating in North China, with more than 70,000 troops under him, including the Suh Tien-ying forces, has cast his lot with the National Government of China for the construction of a new order of Greater East Asia, it was revealed in an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Monday. The announcement follows:

"General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Army Corps, who had been continuing resistance in the Honan-Shansi provincial border as the only direct force of Chiang Kai-shek, together with more than 70,000 troops under him (including the Sun Tien-ying force) has departed from the Chiang Kai-shek regime and joined the National Government to be absorbed in the construction of a new order of Greater East Asia."

Issue Circular Telegram

Immediately following their participation in the National Government, General Pang Ping-hsun and General Sun Tien-ying issued a joint circular telegram of peace to various quarters at noon on May 14, according to a Domei dispatch from a certain place on the foremost line of the Shansi-Honan provincial border on Monday. Their circular telegram, the dispatch says, follows:

"Recognizing that there is no way of stabilization of East Asia other than to join the peace camp and subjugate the Chinese Communist bandits, considering the general situation at home and abroad and judging from the trend of the popular mind, we the under signed, Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Tien-ying, hereby departed from the Chungking regime on May 10, 1943, swear that we will absolutely protect the new Nanking Government, will absolutely place confidence in China's friendly ally, Japan, and expect to overthrow the United States and Britain, thereby intending to achieve the way of co-existence and co-prosperity of Greater East Asia. We fear that our ability is too poor, while our responsibility is great. We earnestly solicit the guidance of veteran leaders in various quarters."

The Japanese military authorities on the spot gave the following account on the circumstances leading up to the participation of General Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Tien-ying in the peace movement sponsored by the National Government, according to a Domei dispatch from a certain place on the Shansi-Honan provincial border front on Monday:

Proposal Is Adopted

"General Pang arrived at an X X place in Honan Province on May 6 and on reporting himself at an X X unit on the spot proposed to participate in the peace movement. Recognizing his sincerity, the unit has accepted his proposal. Preparations are being made now to let him engage in the campaign against the Chinese Communists as head of the newly-organized 24th Army Corps. General Sun Ying-tien who also surrendered previously had made up his determination to exert his efforts for the campaign against the Communists under General Pang's direction.

"The surrender of these two outstanding Chungking generals has plunged the war camps of Chungking forces along the Peking-Hankow Railway and in the Taihang Mountain district into indescribable confusion."

Aoki Calls on Tojo

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence on Monday afternoon. He conferred with the Prime Minister on some topics.

Chungking Rocked by Surrender Of 70,000 Men Under Gen. Pang

Motives for Joining Peace Movement Lay in Opposition to Chiang's Red Policy, Realization That Further Resistance Was Unpatriotic

When General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Army and Vice-Commander of the Hopei-Chahar enemy battle zone, joined the military camp of the National Government together with more than 70,000 of his men, the reconstruction of North China took a great stride forward.

The General's motives were (1) his opposition to Chungking's policy of accepting Communism; (2) his recognition that further resistance would only place China under Anglo-America; and (3) his understanding of the new relationships between Japan and China, according to a declaration issued at 5 p.m. Monday by Kan Yo-hsien, Chief of the Board of Information of the North China Political Affairs Commission, reports Domei from Peking.

The statement issued by Mr. Kan follows:

"That General Pang Ping-hsun joined the National Government camp bringing over the whole of the officers and men under him, has given a tremendous shock to Chungking. The motives of General Pang's joining the peace movement lay in his opposition to Chungking's policy of accepting Communism, and in his recognition that to continue resistance, at this time when the new Japanese-Chinese relationships of joint life or death are progressing, would only help in placing China under Anglo-American control and in bringing about the destruction of the peoples of East Asia.

"Further, what became the direct reason for his moves was that the battle results of the present Taihang operations were so great and his resulting deep recognition that the longer such a resistance is continued the more China's power will be worn away, and bring about an increase in the power of the Chinese Communists. He thus brought into reality his long-held idea of "Save the Nation by Cleaning Out the Communists."

"With General Pang's joining the National Government camp the internal discord in Chungking will come further to the surface and a steady stream of forces directly under Chiang surrendering to the National Government camp is expected. The banner of those cleaning of the Communists in North China waves wore triumphantly and the construction of North China has taken another great stride forward."

General Pang Interviewed

General Pang Ping-hsun, in an interview with reporters on May 8 declared that it was now his firm belief that the way to save China was through peace and not through continued resistance. At the same time he revealed that after his forces were blasted in the Japanese Forces' crushing drive in the Taihang area he had wandered through the mountains for more than 10 days without food and drink.

The General, interviewed by reporters at the quarters of an undisclosed Unit at 4 p.m. on May 8, revealed in the following series of questions and answers his past actions and aspirations in the future, according to a Domei report on Monday from the Shansi-Hopeh-Honan border front:

Question: What were your motives in deciding to join the National Government's military camp?

Answer: I learned that New China under President Wang, with the support of her ally Japan was carrying out a tremendous development and because I could not bear to cause the innocent people further suffering by remaining in the Chungking camp which now has lost its reason for continuing resistance.

Question: What is your impression of the people's living conditions in the areas under the National Government?

Answer: Here, as well as in all the areas under the National Government I have seen, all the people seemed to me to be carrying on peacefully. And I felt gratified that every sort of construction work was progressing rapidly and that every sort of organization was being strengthened and expanded.

Japan's Aid Necessary

Question: What are your aspirations for the future concerning the work for the construction of New China?

Answer: I think that it is necessary for the construction of New China to bend all our efforts for the wiping out of the Communists. Of course, for that it will be necessary to gain the powerful support of Japan. At the present state I cannot say many words but in the near future I hope to show you with action my aspirations and real abilities.

Question: What were your movements since the beginning of the present operations?

Answer: I did everything I could to hold back the furious drive of the Japanese Forces, but finally with everything possible done, I was defeated. After that I wandered through the Taihang mountains for more than ten days without eating or drinking anything. Even though that be the case I still thank from my heart the great fighting of my men. The blow to Chungking dealt by our joining the National Government's military camp is great, but Chungking will also receive further great wounds in the

(Continued on Page 2)

BALDWIN ADVOCATES CHANGE IN STRATEGY

Pacific First Policy Urged After Extensive Tour of Afro-European Front

Urging a general revision in the Casablanca formula, Hanson Baldwin, war correspondent of the New York Times, who has recently returned to New York from a 22,000-mile tour of inspection of the Tunisian front and Britain, advocates a Pacific first war policy on the part of the anti-Axis Powers, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated May 16.

While anti-Axis leaders are continuing their important discussions at Washington, Baldwin just back from the front has published his impressions of the manner in which the United States and Britain are conducting the war and his view that the anti-Axis forces should concentrate on the war with Japan.

Inasmuch as the European War priority policy and Pacific first policy are struggling for supremacy at Washington and President Roosevelt is reported to be engaged in a political game of bargaining with Prime Minister Churchill in favor of a Pacific first strategy under the influence of the tearful appeals from Soong Mei-ling and Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, it is generally supposed that Baldwin in publishing his outspoken comments reflects the opinion of the United States Government.

Reich Is Powerful

In the course of his 22,000-mile trip, Baldwin writes, he has found the Germans still powerful so that the world will have another critical summer. Depending on the situation this summer, the period of war may even be decided as well as the extent of sacrifice which modern civilization must make.

The Tunisian campaign marks the first offensive of the anti-Axis forces on the European front, so that its importance is not to be underrated but both in strength and time the African operations have been quite costly to the anti-Axis camp, Baldwin says. The numerically far inferior force of Germans and Italians, driven to the last ditch, have held at bay overwhelming anti-Axis forces for several months, thus delaying the landing operations on Europe by just so many months.

The people in America, continues the American scribe, seem to believe that the Tunisian campaign was won chiefly through the exertions of the Americans but the fact is that it must be ascribed mainly to the fighting of the British.

Although the Germans in both land and air forces have suffered heavily on the Eastern Front, they are likely to launch a major offensive on the Soviets as in March, 1918.

U.S. Morale Low

"What I have learned on the Tunisian front is that the worst enemy of the United States are Americans. The people of the United States must undergo more training and cultivate stamina both as soldiers and as men," Baldwin writes. "I have been told by officers there that the Americans that landed in North Africa do not come up to the standards of the Germans in military efficiency.

"Some officers have even gone the length of saying that the American air force is just as poor. For my part, I think that it has done quite well considering its lack of experience and training."

The casualties suffered by the Americans on the Tunisian front are quite heavy in proportion to the number that have taken part in the campaign. What is of the greatest importance to the United States army is the question of command. It has not even a fraction of the commanders it needs.

The second problem is that of the attitude of its officers and men. They are lacking in moral stamina and they are not taking the war seriously. Some Americans are saying that in order to assure better strategy and amicable relations between the Americans and British the Americans should operate independently under their own commanders and the British should do the same, only the strategic plans being decided by a joint high command. Baldwin entirely endorses this view.

The 13,000,000 Axis troops are well-trained and well-equipped veterans. The British and Soviet combined land forces probably do not exceed 9,000,000. In order to make the contest equal 4,000,000 Americans will have to be transported to Europe. But a mere numerical equality cannot assure victory on the European front for the Axis forces occupy the pivotal center in any operations on interior lines, posted, moreover, behind strongly fortified lines. This gives much advantage to the defenders, making them thrice as strong as their actual number.

Must Be Stronger

If the anti-Axis forces are to attack their positions, they must go in a strength far greater than 4,000,000. The United States must send them over on transports and then maintain the supply line. This is an enormous undertaking. The powerful German submarine fleet would be on the lookout for the convoys. Can, then, the air force make up for the lack of land strength?

Some people seem to be entertaining the wishful thought that the Axis forces could be subdued by bombing but even in strengthening the air force at the front the question of shipping enters in. The wishful observers forget that in order to operate any considerable air force, millions of gallons of gasoline would have to be supplied, besides heavy oil and hundreds of thousands of ground crews. They forget that by bombing the Axis forces means the bombing of the arsenals and military plants scattered throughout vast areas from northern France to Rumania and from Poland to Greece. And even if this could be done, can victory be gained merely by means of bombing?

Unfortunately, there is no short-cut to victory. In order to win, a victory must be gained on the battlefield. In order to defeat Germany the Germans must be beaten in the heart of Germany. Europe now has been turned into a vast fortified area and if the anti-Axis camp is to break through this area and gain the final victory, the following two conditions will have to be fulfilled:

(1) That adequate reinforcements in land troops and air force and adequate supplies of tanks, guns, ammunitions and provisions should be landed in Europe;

(2) That the anti-Axis forces continue the struggle without flinching until the Axis forces are crushed.

But what will happen to the Asia front and the Southwestern Pacific in the meanwhile?

Japan Also Powerful

"The Japanese are even more militaristic than the Germans and even more fatalistic than the Russians and are convinced that theirs is the mission to conquer the world, so that potentially they are our most dangerous enemy," Baldwin declares.

The Japanese since Pearl Harbor have strengthened their footholds in the north to Kiska Island in the Aleutians and in the south to the Andamans in Bengal Bay. Behind these island fortifications they have dug trenches and they have turned these islands into unsinkable aircraft carriers.

"The material resources of the Japanese are quite abundant. They possess 90 per cent of the world's rubber, 70 per cent of tin, 90 per cent of rice, almost the entire hemp supply, millions of tons of iron ores and scrap iron and enough oil in the East Indies alone to move the entire Japanese war fleet and transports.

As regards human resources, Japan has a native population of 110,000,000. This number, of course, does not include the Filipinos and Chinese. All the native populations of Asia who are opposed to the white race constitute the reserve force of the Japanese. They will become soldiers and cooperate with the Japanese.

While the Japanese in this way are consolidating their position in the occupied areas, what does the anti-Axis camp propose to do? What the anti-Axis camp is doing just now is tantamount to saying to the Japanese: "Be as strong as you please."

Next year or the year after the anti-Axis forces will tire themselves out endeavoring to defeat the Germans and when they are ready to attack the Japanese in their weakened condition the cost in precious blood and valuable materials will be frightful.

The time has come, therefore, to consider the alternatives: whether to tire themselves out fighting the powerful Germans and then to face the powerful Japanese or to attack the Japanese while they have their present strength and then to devote them to the Germans.

Amity at Tea

Wang I-tang, a member of the State Council of the National Government of the Chinese Republic, now visiting Tokyo, gave a tea party at the Seiyoken Restaurant, Ueno, at 3 p.m. Monday, to which more than 100 noted persons in Government and private circles were invited. Among the guests were Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Chief of the Army General Staff General Gen Sugiyama, several other generals, President of the Privy Council Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, and others.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN SHONAN RESTORED

Big Progress Also Seen in Resumption of Wireless To Southern Areas

Domei

SHONAN, May 17.—In parallel with other reconstruction activities, remarkable progress has been seen in rehabilitation as well as construction work on communication facilities here and other parts of Malai.

Telephone subscribers of a certain exchange office now number about 9,200 as compared with 10,090 of pre-war days. The fact is indicative of the speedy restoration of telephone service in Malai.

The authorities concerned are rapidly restoring cable lines, which were destroyed completely by the enemy before the Japanese occupation. To replace the cable communications, wireless telegraphic service became available for overseas communications.

In July last year, wireless service was opened between Shonan and Tokyo, and then various parts of Japan Proper; Shonan and China; Shonan and Manchoukuo.

In August, service was extended to Java, in December to North Borneo, and, in January of this year, to Burma.

It was in April, this service became available between here and the territories under Japanese naval occupation.

With the expected opening of the service between Shonan and French Indo-China and Thailand in the near future, the communication facilities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere are nearing completion.

Enemy Uses Poison Gas In Attu Isle Operation

(Continued from Page 1)

conference on Friday last, Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox stated:

"In the latest landing operations, the navy offered ships. The landing units are those of the army, though the Marines helped them in landing. The operations are going on smoothly. I should like to refrain from making any prediction of the future developments."

Lin Pai-Sheng Lauds Action Of Gen. Pang

(Continued from Page 1)

men under them to suspend hostilities the same day and are to have the grace of taking part in the peace movement. General Pang and others issued a statement at noon on May 14, pledging fealty to the National Government under President Wang Ching-wei and vowing to cooperate in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

Refugee Problem for Swiss

ZURICH.—Details of the refugees problem which became very acute last year are contained in an annual report of the police department just passed by the Federal Council. More than 8,500 refugees who had entered the country illegally were accommodated in Switzerland in 1942 and only a few of them were able to continue their journey elsewhere.

CONDITIONS WORSEN FOR BRITAIN IN INDIA

Talk of Burma Recapture Merely to Appease Hungry Crowds in Country and Chiang

Conditions in India go from bad to worse for America and Britain as their agents in India talk of a coming attempt at the re-capture of Burma by Anglo-Indian forces with American aid, according to a Bangkok dispatch to the Mainichi.

Reports from New Delhi have for days on end told of the measure of attention the question of what to do to take back Burma is receiving from the participants in the Anglo-American talks in Washington. It would be surprising if the conferees should neglect the question of Burma which is of supreme importance to America and Britain who are anxious to keep alive the interest of India and Chungking in them. And signs are not wanting that the conferees will shortly be at grips with this question if they have not been already.

Wavell Attending Conference

General Archibald Wavell, commander of the British-Indian forces in India, attending the conference with Prime Minister Churchill, and it is plain that he is there to be helpful to the conferees in a discussion of questions concerning Asia, the most urgent of which for the Anglo-American camp is the one of retaking Burma and of re-opening the Burma Road to Chungking.

William Phillips, personal representative of President Roosevelt to India, has returned to Washington after fulfilling his mission in India. There is scarcely any doubt that he will be included in the conference.

Are America and Britain in a position to make a move to retake Burma? This is a big question. What is it that is making America and Britain persevere in thinking of getting back Burma after the defeats their combined forces have incurred in the campaigns in the border districts since the first of this year? It is nothing more than a desire on their part to have Chungking keep up the fiction that victory is sure to come to the anti-Axis camp and get it to do their fighting.

Britain More Anxious

Britain is more anxious than America to please Chungking. It feels it has to do something in order to regain the confidence of Chungking which it has lost since its plan to re-capture Burma miscarried. This is the explanation of the unusual interest Britain is displaying in getting Chungking to believe that this time, when the North African campaign is over, a successful attempt at the re-capture of Burma and the re-opening of the Burma Road will be made by Anglo-Indian forces with American aid.

In the meantime, the situation in India is growing more and more unfavorable to Britain. The measure of uneasiness Britain is feeling in India gets reflected in its immense anxiety to be in good standing with Chungking. The apparent quiet in India is misleading. There has been a lack of British reports about the trouble in that country since some time before Mahatma Gandhi started his protracted fast by way of a protest against Britain. This does not imply that Britain has brought to an end the disturbances in India. The Indian masses today are more violently anti-British than they have been before. Their resentment against Britain is heightened by the growing shortage, especially of foodstuffs, in the country. It is noted by observers that under the leadership of the Indian National Congress the people of India are organizing themselves into a movement by get rid of British rule.

Events Abroad Helping

Events abroad are helping the Indian National Congress which is out to realize a free and independent India. One of them has occurred in the Union of South Africa. It originated in the passing by the Legislature of the bill restricting the rights of Indians to own land. The Indian People's Council in Transvaal was quick to ask Britain to recall the High Commissioner and inaugurate a form of democratic government in the Union. The group of Indians, led by Rajagopalachariar, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, took a stand that showed that the action of the Union is inconsistent with the principles it upholds.

The Indian people generally have awakened to the situation to the extent of having nothing to do with the agents of America and Britain who are working for conciliation between India and Britain. In this fact is to be found the explanation of the behavior of the Indian troops in the recent fights along the Indo-Burmese border that left no doubt that they had no fight in them.

Food Getting Scarcer

The scarcity of commodities in India has been getting more and more severe ever since the occupation of Burma by the Imperial Forces. India no longer receives from Burma the rice and table oils it used to get from there. Madras and adjoining districts were the first to feel the pinch. The shortage soon spread to Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and other provinces. The Food Ministry, created to devise measures for coping with food shortages, has shown itself incompetent and ineffectual. It is at a loss in the face of the mounting discontent of the people whose temper is worsening as all sorts of motor vehicles disappear from the streets, partly having been requisitioned by the Government, and partly on account of the scarcity of gasoline, leaving them to shift for themselves. Disturbances started by hungry crowds are to be seen almost everywhere in India. The case is reported from Bombay Presidency of policemen firing on a crowd of people, waiting for their turns to receive supplies, of food in a clash with them, killing 15 of them.

The shortage of food in India is as severe as that of clothing. No cotton cloth comes from Japan, neither from Britain. India has to be self-supplying in this commodity of absolute necessity. But it has little hope of achieving this state, what with the frequency of labor disputes in cotton mills.

War Industry At Standstill

As for the munitions industry of India, it is practically at a standstill, due to the strikes at the iron works which the Indian National Congress is using to promote its cause which is the cause of the Indian people. If only to divert the attention of the Indian people who are getting from resentful at it day after day, Britain has to talk about a recaptured Burma, which means more food for them.

Now, Britain has show self unable to re-take Burma le-handed. It must be aided by er-ica if it can have any rea ble hope of making itself ma of Burma once again. An A an air force in India would be very helpful to the British t-tempts to re-capture Burm f the British can hope that the e any chance they must have th port of an American fleet. A knows it better than anybod that any units of the fleet it tains in the South Pacific sen service in Indian waters woul prey to the Imperial Navy.

CATHOLICO VISIT INDUSTR SECTION

41 Missionersng Sent to Plants, MinePropagate Fa

The Japan Rom tholic Order has selected 41 m aries to be dispatched to facto nd mines all over the country f opagation of the faith and for t ritual training of the workers, ding to the Nippon Catholic Shi.

The journal said e dispatch of Catholic missiona industries is a part of the 1943 artime Activity Plan of the Rel Organization which was decid their Central Committee meet ld at the Education Ministry o il 26.

In the meantime, th rnational Friendship Society o Roman Catholic Church her nned to further promote frie relations between Japan and oth gions of the Co-Prosperity Sphe ich was decided at the initial m g of the board of directors on 5, the paper also revealed.

In order to realize th n, Catholic adherents from F Indo-China, Thailand, Malai, na, the Philippines, Java, Suma Borneo and various parts of C will be invited to this country.

The Society also plans change theological students with r regions of the Co-Prosperity ere.

Wilson Reaches Lo

Rear-Admiral George G lson has arrived in London ume command of the United Sta aval forces in European waters ording to a Stockholm dispatc Domei on Sunday.

WANG VISITS HOSPITALS

Visiting Chinese Statesman Comforts Wounded War Heroes

Wang I-tang, former Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, now in this country, visited the Army and Navy Hospitals on Monday morning and comforted the wounded at these institutions.

At noon, Mr. Wang was the guest of Finance Minister Okinori Kaya at a luncheon party.

Sunderland Bombed

Powerful formations of German bombers and fighters swooped over Sunderland, in northeastern England, late Saturday night, and blasted the dockyards and ships from an extremely low altitude by utilizing the clear moonlight, it was announced by the German military authorities on the following day, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

Labor Service Extended

HELSINKI.—Labor service in Finland hitherto limited to the male population has now extended to the female population both in the rural and urban areas. All those born between 1894 and 1924 are affected by this new ruling.

To Get More Tankers

BUENOS AIRES.—Argentina contemplates strengthening her fleet of tankers by the acquisition of new vessels, it was learned here. Two tankers are to be ordered shortly in Sweden and one in Spain.

Chungking Is Rocked By Surrender of Pair

(Continued From Page 1)

future. There is no mistake in that We would like to shout to our former comrades in Chungking that we can save our nation through peace rather than through continued resistance."

MANCHOU ENVOY LEAVES TO CHEER WAR WOUNDED

Wang to Visit Hospitals in 8 Prefectures—To Inspect Municipalities

Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Tokyo, Wang Yun-ching, accompanied by Major Yoshimasa Shimizu and two others, left here for Central Japan on Monday morning to comfort wounded soldiers undergoing medical treatment at military hospitals at Atami and at a number of other places.

He will visit military hospitals in Shizuoka, Aichi, Gifu, Fukui, Toyama, Niigata, Nagano and Yamanashi Prefectures.

At the same time, Ambassador Wang intends to call at prefectural and municipal offices and inspect their facilities. He will return to the capital on May 29.

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STEVEDORES URGED GREATER ENDEAVOR

Lieutenant-General Suzuki Tells Yokohama Longshoremen How to Help Win War

Pointing out that this war was forced on us and that the Japanese race traditionally does not tolerate insults and humiliation without due vengeance, Administrative Inspector Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, speaking at the Yamashitacho Stevedores Improvement Society in Yokohama on Monday, urged the longshoremen to drive forward in their important work with greater efforts.

Arriving at the Yamashitacho Stevedores Improvement Society at 5 a.m., Lieutenant-General Suzuki inspected the various facilities of the Society. His inspection over, the Lieutenant-General addressed the stevedores gathered in the great hall of the building, and later had breakfast with the happy longshoremen. The Lieutenant-General's speech to the stevedores follows:

Suzuki's Speech

"I have just looked over the Improvement Society's facilities and have found them to be very fine. That shows how much the nation expects from you and from the ships. I have inspected numerous plants and factories but those having facilities equal to yours were few; the facilities here are as good as those of the Army. For example your kitchen is just like the Army's. It goes without saying that where the military forces are now fighting there are no such facilities as these.

"Our countrymen are fighting on the mountains, in the jungles, on the snow; and places where air raids are frequent. We are able to carry on daily in safety like this only because the officers and men of the Army and Navy are fighting day and night at places having no such facilities like these. We must always remember that we are fighting a war. War is the giving and taking of life. Those fighting are doing so at the risk of their lives. To say in words that we are fighting a war is easy. But we must feel deep in our hearts that we are fighting a war and think seriously what that means.

Vendetta of Ako

"To take the enemy's life even when one's own body is half blown away, that is war. This present war is one which was forced on us. You all have heard through the radio and other mediums the story of the Ronin of Ako. From childhood, our blood ran through our veins faster whenever we heard the story of the loyal men of Ako, of Asano Takuminokami, who was driven to violate a court rule, and of the vendetta carried out by his loyal men to avenge the death of their master. Our blood boiled when we heard that story. We are a race whose blood boils when we are insulted and humiliated.

"If a master is insulted his retainer avenges him. It is in our blood to throw away our lives in order to defend righteousness, to guard our native land, to hold firm the way of mankind. This war is one which arose after we stood as much as we could, bore as much of American and British unreasonableness as we could, and then when we could no longer tolerate such a situation stood up and fought. This is pointed out in the Imperial Rescript declaring war.

"Your duty, your work, in carrying on this war, is very important. And your place of work is a very difficult one. But the people are all working as one to crush the enemy in this fight which was forced on us. Your work is hard, very hard. But you must not think that it is only your work that is hard and that the work of the others is easy. To win, it is necessary to have a pure spirit. This is the same in all nations. One cannot win a war if one stays home because it is raining. One cannot stop fighting because it is raining. The enemy comes even when it rains.

How to Win

"If the enemy works ten hours a day, we must work fifteen. That is how to win. The strength to fight arises with this spirit as the foundation. From the standpoint of the war, to move ships is a very important matter. A great difference in strength arises from whether a ship is able to run a hundred miles in ten hours or the same distance in fifteen. The secret of success in a war is to do everything quickly and well. Especially to use most effectively a small number of ships it is necessary to do everything quickly and well. I want you all to think how much victory is connected with your work and to work with all your might. I want you to work with the will even to take over on your own shoulders the work of the lazy man, if there is such a man."

New Portuguese Law

STOCKHOLM.—The recently enacted Portuguese law providing for the nationalization of foreign industrial and commercial undertakings in Portugal is causing much worry to British shareholders of Portuguese concerns, according to the London Times.

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

VERY EXTRAORDINARY

By Kengi Hamada

Speaking of gravestones, there is one in the outskirts of Tokyo that calls to mind the will-o'-the-wispy crack about man biting dog. One hesitates to touch upon so impious a thing as humor in a graveyard, but that is what it suggests. It is a chiselled image of the badger.

The badger, in case you haven't seen one, is a burrowing quadruped of the genus Meles, in appearance like a cross between a piggie and a mongrel dog. If that seems a rather tall order for your imagination, try to picture a gigantic rat. Yes, that's him! Yet no such creature lies in the hallowed earth beneath that stone. What lies there is the remains of a human being.

A very extraordinary gravestone, you might say. And so it is. It constitutes the epitaph of a very extraordinary man.

The man—his name was Koyo Komada—was a big-time artist and go-getter. He was a traveling showman with a singular genius for packing 'em in. But his medium was the movie, not the circus. He used to cover the Komada circuit, meaning his own, with newsreels of curious events: those crude, flickering affairs which were dished out to country audiences at the time when the movie industry was still in its diaper stage. They ranged all the way from scenes at the zoo to the latest attempt to fly a rattling plane. He was his own barker, drawing large crowds with a hoarse but irresistible oratory in which, with the aid of flamboyant gestures, he invariably concluded that the stuff he was exhibiting was a "very extraordinary" picture.

Country suckers left their hard-earned coins at the ticket window, crawled into the tent, were amazed. They dubbed him "that very extraordinary professor." He liked the title and thereafter ballyhooed himself with banners bearing the legend in huge letters. He thereby piled up a mint.

And what did he do with his money? Well, for one thing, he retired. Then he went about collecting stone images of the badger—sculptured works of art and masonry that satisfied a peculiar whim of his. And thereby hangs the tale.

Now the badger, despite his comparatively diminutive size, is an animal of animals. Not in the sense, for instance, of what the lion is reputed to be in his equatorial jungle. That is, not for any such obvious consideration as physical prowess or ferocity, but for that more subtle, that more ineluctable quality which is known as a dash of magic. A hungry lion may be the No. 1 menace to all four-footed jungle tribes, but a badger bewitches and bedevils human beings—or so it has been believed since ancient times.

Many a story is related of how a lone human traveler, lost in the woods, fell under the creature's malignant spell. The traveler, enticed by a pretty maiden appearing on the scene, finds himself ravenously feasting on delicious-looking dumplings offered by the maiden, only to realize when the spell is over that what he had eaten were not dumplings but mud pies stuffed with dry leaves and unmentionables. The pretty maiden is not a pretty maiden but a badger appearing in human form—or, more correctly speaking, a vision induced, like snakes in delirium tremens, by the creature's bewitching powers. Usually in such cases the badger is seen slinking away among the trees with a triumphant snort. And the snort sounds very much like "Sucker!"

Komada didn't believe such tales until one day when he himself got lost in the woods. Holy (pff-pff) Mackerel! he cried when he came to. A very extraordinary creature that, he told his friends later.

That set him to thinking. But instead of starting a movement to murder off all the badgers in his country, he embarked on the more humane work of extolling the damned beast. What a man! At that he wasn't what you'd call loony. He seemed perfectly sane. One suspects he had a very extraordinary sense of humor. He spent a good deal of his fortune buying up all the chiselled images of the badger he could find and giving orders to reputable workers in stone to carve artistic figures for him. He collected so many that they overflowed from the living room of his Tokyo home into the garden. Some people thought he was actually deifying the creature. But a man of Kodama's type is too practical-minded to yield to any such nonsense. It was simply his idea of a very extraordinary hobby.

When he died, a perfectly contented man, his surviving family sold all but one of the collection. The remaining one they placed on his grave. He's probably grinning now from the other side of the River Styx. Which, one suspects, is not very extraordinary.

Only Way For Australia to Live Is By Joining Sphere of East Asia

Southern Continent Cannot Live in Lasting Peace, Independence and Prosperity Unless It Joins The Co-Prosperity Sphere

Editor's Note: The following is the second and concluding part of the article on Australia's position by Tsurumatsu Okamoto, the first part of which appeared in Sunday morning's edition of the Nippon Times.

Our observation of Australia's strategic position will reveal that she has already become an American military base of considerable importance. As to the American military strength there, though the exact number is not known, probabilities are that it has reached by now to tens of thousands, and it is clear that the forces are still being reinforced. This contingent may yet go up to a million strong as America boasts, which may not end in a mere threat. For Australia abounds in foodstuffs, keeping her self-supplied, and the situation is entirely different from what is the case in England.

This enables America to save the trouble of sending food supplies over a long distance from home. So the question is that of sending arms and ammunition. In the manufacture of heavy arms, before the war Australia was producing only ammunition, but with the spread of war clouds over East Asia she went on improving her plants and even started to put out some heavy arms. And along with the pre-war outputs she was producing a considerable amount of light weapons, including rifles, machine-guns, and field-pieces.

Important Role

Thus, besides becoming an American base to promote Australia's national defense, she is destined to play an important role also as America's military base for the latter's Asiatic invasion. And for this very reason, unless the American army be completely gotten rid of from Australia, a real decision in the War of Greater East Asia can hardly be expected.

Even in the strategic way, if Australia does not join us, we cannot expect to complete the working of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. For, the Co-Prosperity Sphere is to be working not only under the economic principle but also on the proposition that without any outside alliance it is to sustain its self-supply and self-sufficiency.

The structure of its self-supply and self-sufficiency is such that it cannot be assailed by any outsider no matter how powerful such enemy may be, and its complete working can only be realized when Australia joins it.

In this connection the aforesaid Asia-Australia Mediterranean has become significant; it has become our sea. While it was under the control of the Anglo-Americans it served them for their invasion of Japan and the Asiatic Continent; but now it has become the sea to protect the life of our Co-Prosperity Sphere. And significant is the fact that this is the only sea lane that connects Asia and Australia.

Changed Conditions

In the olden days when Australia was entirely separated from Asia, as there was no traffic and communication over this sea lane, she could enjoy the isolated life of an orphan. But as it is now, when traveling and commerce have so thickly developed, she cannot get away without recognizing the fact that this sea has come to serve as an important chain to connect the two continents. It is just like the Mediterranean Sea connecting Europe and Africa or the Caribbean Sea serving the North and South American Continents.

In this sense it is quite plain that as long as Australia is occupied as an American base for the latter's invasion of Asia, this sea and those islands in it now under the occupation of the Imperial Forces cannot be considered safe. Neither can the foundation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere be completed. Hence the position of Australia has become significant.

Australia's Resources

Now let us go into Australia's natural resources. Her wool, wheat, flour, dairy products, lead, iron ore, and gold constitute an important element for the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Of these her production of wool is known to be the largest in the world. Even her wool alone can serve as an important element for the co-prosperity sphere.

The Co-Prosperity Sphere though having been already joined by such countries of the south as Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, French Indo-China, East Indies, and Malai, still is not sufficient in wool, copper, iron ore, lead, and cotton. And if in the meantime should Australia join it, the principal thing to fill this need would be her wool, besides being greatly helped by her contribution of lead, iron ore, and copper, which she can produce in considerable amounts.

This it is clear, even as viewed from the standpoint of the wide-area economy alone, how important a role Australia will play. And for Australia too, the way she is fixed now, entirely isolated from Asia, her nearest neighbor, keeping up a virtual existence of an orphan, she cannot expect to live happily, profitably, and independently if she is not fixed right economically.

The prosperity of Australia is known to depend entirely upon her export. Of her export, however, the principal products such as wool, flour, gold, frozen meat, and butter belong to the category of secondary or peace-time products. And the best customers of these secondary products are the Asiatic nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

America a Competitor

In the export of secondary products America is rather a competitor of Australia. England also cannot be much depended upon because of distance. So, as governed by the law of geographical propinquity, it is the only way for Australia to live by having her markets in Japan and other Co-Prosperity areas. Her economic independence cannot be assured otherwise.

There is but one logical way for Australia to live, that is in her joining the wide-area economy, our Co-Prosperity Sphere. Let us study this on the basis of geographical situation.

The three great Continents of the world, America, Asia, and Europe, present about a similar situation in their geological development. They all seem to have started from the north southward in their geological development, and in their advance dropping out an intervening sea in the form of a mediterranean gulf, which connects two continents, one in the north with the one in the south.

As has been stated, the Caribbean Sea connects the North and South American Continents, the Asia-Australia Mediterranean those of Asia and Australia, and the Mediterranean Sea those of Europe and Africa. These geographic and geologic manifestations in creating the intervening seas are what makes logical the appearance of the three great co-prosperity sphere of the world.

Logically Clear

That Australia should join the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is now logically clear, as it is with Africa which should become incorporated into the European Wide-Area Economic Sphere and South America which should come under the Pan-American policy. And yet the United States wants to grab Australia as her own, or else how can she go to so much trouble and expense—just for saving Australia from what?

It is most clear that the American move is one of imperialistic invasion if not the height of illogicality. But on the contrary, for Australia joining our wide-area economy it means an economic and geographic truth, which she must recognize. This is the only way for Australia to live in lasting peace, independence, and prosperity, and only when she does it will she be able to save herself from being left as an orphan of the South Pacific.

Y.C.A.C. VETERANS LOSE IN BASKETBALL, 53 TO 39

Eymard, Forward for Youngsters, Stars in Game by Scoring 24 Points

In a rough and tumble basketball game played on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's floor on Saturday evening, the Club youngsters defeated the veterans by the score of 53 points to 39. By virtue of this victory, the youngsters took the series by two matches to one.

The game was played at a fast clip and the veterans managed to hold their own until the last ten minutes of the game, when the pace began to tell on them with the result that their opponents piled up the score.

Both defenses played an air-tight game in the opening stages of the game and all the scoring was done from long range. Eymard led the scoring for the youngsters with 24 points to his credit followed by Captain Planas who netted 14 points. M. Fachtmann was the leading point-earner for the veterans, the tall pivot-man accounting for 23 points single-handed.

The veterans displayed good teamwork but they missed too many setups under the basket which finally proved their undoing. With Eymard finding the basket from all angles, the youngsters piled up an early lead and led 24 points to 16 at the interval.

In the second half, the veterans led by Fachtmann reduced the lead to four points but the youngsters began to hit their stride, and baskets by Planas and Eymard enabled them to run out winners by a 53 to 39 score.

The teams were:

Veterans: Weed (6), Fachtmann (23), Harriss (4), Bielous (2) and Remedios (4).

Youngsters: Eymard (24), da Silva (6), Boixo (4), J. Planas (14) and F. Planas (3).

Tennis Games Staged

The annual spring tennis tournament of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club swung into the fourth week of play and a number of interesting matches were played off.

In the men's A class singles, Soff defeated Cornu in two straight sets by the scores of 6/4 and 6/4, to advance into the fourth round. Cornu was in brilliant form in the opening stages of the game and his well-placed drives had his opponent beaten time and again but his play fell off as the set progressed with the result that Soff ran out with a 6/4 score. The second set was a repetition of the first, with Soff showing his usual steadiness and the set and match ended in his favor by a 6/4 score.

M. Fachtmann staged an upset when he took the up and coming Planas in straight sets by a 6/3 and 6/2 score. Planas had a bad day and at no time during the game did he display the form he was capable of.

Another interesting match resulted when Prufer defeated E. da Silva in two sets by the scores of 6/4 and 6/3. Prufer, who rates in the No. 2 spot on the ranking list, was fully extended by the veteran da Silva, who matched Prufer drive for drive. The first set was anyone's game, with Prufer running out in the end by a 6/4 score. Beautiful placements in the second set by Prufer wore down the stone-well defense of da Silva and the set and match ended in favor of the former by a 6/3 count.

In the only match in the B class division, F. Fernandes took the measure of M. Parsram by 6/1 and 6/1. Parsram put up a good fight and the game was much closer than the score indicated.

Pekrun Doelling Win

In the men's doubles handicap event, the combination of Pekrun and Doelling worked their way into the semifinals by defeating Weed and Eastlake in three sets by the scores of 4-6, 6-3 and 6-2. Weed and Eastlake got off to a good start and annexed the first set 6-4 but their opponents regained their touch and took the next two sets easily by by the score of 6-3 and 6-2. Pekrun played a brilliant game and he scored repeatedly with his overhead smashes, while his partner, Doelling backed him up well on the baseline.

Miss H. Lord and Planas advanced into the finals of the mixed doubles handicap event but they were fully extended by Miss Hardvendal and G. da Silva. The Lord-Planas team took the first set easily by a 6-2 score but dropped the second 4-6.

The third and final set found Miss Hardvendal and Da Silva leading by 5 games to 3 but after missing a match point they finally dropped the game to make it 5 games to 4. Planas took his own service to even the score at 5 games all and they swept through the next two games to take the match by a 7-5 score.

Miss Lord was in good form and her drives and services gained a number of points. Miss Hardvendal played the game of her life for the losing combination and showed up well in her net-play.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1943

American Financial Imperialism

Outstanding among the various proposals for postwar economic reconstruction advanced by the anti-Axis Powers is the so-called Proposal for the United and Associated Nations' Stabilization Fund, which was announced on April 5 by Henry Morgenthau, the United States Secretary of the Treasury. Embodying the official desires of the United States Government, this proposal is to be put forward for deliberation at the forthcoming international monetary conference in New York.

It goes without saying that all postwar plans advanced by the anti-Axis Powers are made ridiculous by their futility in view of the impossibility of the anti-Axis Powers winning the war. But these plans have some utility in revealing the innermost desires of these Powers, and the Morgenthau Plan on analysis proves to be a startling revelation of the insatiable lust of the United States for the mastery of international markets in the postwar world, a mastery which is to be gained at the sacrifice of the economic and financial welfare of the other nations.

The Morgenthau Plan calls for the establishment of an international fund of at least five billion American dollars for the stabilization of the currencies of the world. This fund is to be created by contributions of gold, currencies, and government securities by the various countries, the amount of the contributions from each participating country to be determined by the amount of its gold holdings, the state of its international payments, and its national income. The stabilization fund thus created is to be used to facilitate the foreign exchanges of the participating nations, to facilitate international trade settlements, and to stabilize currency values. In other words, the use of the fund will virtually mean the creation of what amounts to a central foreign exchange bank for world-wide monetary and financial operations to deal solely with the central banks and the government financial authorities of the participating nations.

There is to be set up under the plan a monetary unit common to all the participating nations to be called the "Unitas", which is to be equivalent to ten American gold dollars. The values of the currencies of the participating states are to be fixed by the Stabilization Fund Council on the basis of the "Unitas" and the foreign exchange rates are to be determined on the basis of gold as the common measure of value. Fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates will be allowed only within the range of a certain limit as fixed by the Stabilization Fund Council, and changes in the rates will be possible only with the approval of the Council.

This all-important Council which is to administer the Stabilization Fund will be composed of representatives of each of the participating countries, to be sure; but there is to be an executive committee to be composed of the representatives of the member states to be elected for a three-year term of office. It is significant that although each member state is to be given at least one hundred votes in the Council, an additional vote is to be granted for each increase by one million American dollars of its contribution to the central fund, up to a maximum of 25 per cent of the total number of votes for any one nation. Inasmuch as four-fifths of all the votes will be required for the passage of any measure by the Council, a single member state which possessed 25 per cent of the votes could easily veto a measure which might have the support of all the other nations of the world. And there is no question that the country most capable of monopolizing 25 per cent of the votes is none other than the United States, the author of this ingenious plan.

As is generally known, the United States today holds 65 per cent of the world's gold reserve, or an amount equivalent to 23 billion American dollars. It follows that the greater part of the stabilization fund will be furnished by the United States, a fact which the Americans have never let out of their sight while drawing up their plan. Their plan assures that there will be American control over the utilization of this fund, for against the objections of the United States possessing 25 per cent of the votes, the rest of the Council could do nothing. However reasonable the ideas of other member states might be, they will never have the opportunity to materialize unless the United States should consider them to be of benefit to her. Herein lies the essence of the deep-laid objective of the Morgenthau Plan, and herein lies also the crux of the objections to it.

What the world can expect from American financial domination is indicated with what the United States has already done with its store of ill-gotten gold. The Americans may consider it a great success on their part to have collected 65 per cent of the world's gold supply, but this concentration of gold in the United States has only served to bring about the utter dislocation of other Powers from the gold standard. The gold standard has thus become the last vestige of a past era. There is thus no logical reason why any country should attempt to maintain a certain balance between the volume of gold on the one hand and of currency and its substitutes on the other. The world is now moving rapidly from a metallic currency structure to a managed currency system, a trend which has become all the more apparent since 1931, that historic year when the British abandoned the gold standard. Thus the efforts of the United States to revive the use of gold through such artificial means as its proposed stabilization fund will prove to be a futile, backward step.

Even if, for the sake of argument, we should concede the point and accept the reactionary American claim that the gold standard is the best monetary institution which the human mind has been able to devise since the dawn of history, the policy of the United States must be drastically overhauled. For in the light of the actual distribution of gold in the present-day world, one of two prerequisites must be met if the gold standard is to be made even partly workable. One is that the United States must return its monopoly hoard of gold without recompense to other countries according to their respective trade volumes, or lend it to other countries for a period of 99 years without interest. The other is that the United States must take drastic measures to abolish its sky-high tariff wall and restrictions on imports from abroad so that their import trade will stand far above their export trade at all times in order to prevent the re-influx of the seemingly precious but actually harmful gold.

It goes without saying that the American people give no signs of having the intelligence or the courage to take either of these far-reaching alternatives. But unless they do so, they will continue to injure the economic fabric of the world. The Morgenthau Plan is only a thin disguise to cover the perpetuation of the reactionary financial imperialism of the United States which has proved to be so harmful to the rest of the world.

A Year Ago Today

May 18, 1942

Japanese Air Forces this morning again carried out a raid on Port Moresby, and dropped bombs on its airfield and vessels in the port.

• • •

British army headquarters in Burma today admitted in a communique the successful landing on both banks of the Chindwin River at points near Kalewa by the Japanese Forces. The communique added that the British had evacuated the Chindwin banks several days before the Japanese landing.

• • •

Pointing out that a large number of Australians have the idea of doing as little as they possibly can and making only such sacrifices as are forced upon them, it was stressed in Sydney by a leading member of the Federal Opposition that the people should show more willingness in cooperating with the Government for the prosecution of war.

• • •

Though he said that the allied airmen are preparing for the zero hour, A. S. Drakeford, Australian Minister for Air, again warned the people that a long and difficult struggle was ahead.

• • •

Fierce attacks against enemy forces were continued in northeastern India and Yunnan Province by the Japanese Army Air Force, in the course of which an enemy airfield at Paoshan, in western Yunnan Province, was raided. Four grounded planes were destroyed while over 80 trucks of the retreating enemy columns to the west of Paoshan were blasted by direct hits.

• • •

T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, who is now in Washington, conferred with President Roosevelt today regarding the transportation of materials to Chungking which is now suffering from the complete blockade of all "transfusion routes" by Japanese Forces, as well as the latest war situation in China and Burma.

• • •

The Japanese Air Force again carried out an intense bombing raid on the eastern part of Assam Province, India, today and heavy damages were inflicted on anti-Axis remnants fleeing into India.

TASKS OF TREMENDOUS IMPORT AWAIT JAPAN'S SKILL IN SOUTH

Colonial Policy of British Was Harsh, of Netherlands Mild, and of America Indifferent

By REIKICHI TADA
(From the Chuo Koron)

Inspired as they are by the co-prosperity spirit of justice and the grand ideal of "Hakko Ichiu," the Japanese people have been driven to take up arms to defeat Anglo-American non-co-prosperity principle—that inveterate egoism especially with which they have always tried to hinder the development of the Yamato race. The War of Greater East Asia will not, therefore, end by Anglo-American acknowledgment of their mistake and their appeal for peace on their knees. It is destined to go on until Japan's ideal is realized, which means the complete establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia. And not until the reconstruction of the Southern Regions is complete can a new order be said to have been permanently established in Greater East Asia, for the Southern Regions as reconstructed on the co-prosperity lines are of cardinal importance for Japan's future policy of national development.

I have personally inspected the results of the past rule of the Southern Regions by Britain, America and the Netherlands, and as the result have become convinced that their policies are not without some valuable suggestions for Japan to act upon in formulating her policy of national development and in achieving the true object of the War of Greater East Asia. Let me now consider the policies pursued by the enemy countries in the past for the rule of their respective possessions, and then state my views on the scientific and technical policies that should be framed for the construction of the Southern Regions.

Britain in Malaya

First, Britain's policy toward Malaya. The prosperity or decline of Malaya was not of vital importance for Britain who possessed more valuable treasure houses in India and other possessions. Consequently, her rule of Malaya was evidently not on a very elaborate scale. She thought fit to allow the Chinese inhabitants, who numbered 6,000,000 out of the total Malayan population of 16,000,000, to have everything their own way, looking on with indifference at the gradual impoverishment of the Malayans under the increasing economic pressure of these Chinese. With little concern about the welfare of the native inhabitants, Britain was satisfied so long as she could make them produce for her own sake rubber and tin which had nothing directly to do with the livelihood of the native inhabitants.

Under her fundamental policy of non-self-sufficiency and non-industrialization toward Malay, Britain saw to it that all necessaries of life for the native inhabitants were manufactured by British industry at home and brought to Malaya. Fields fit for rice production were turned into rubber plantations so as to prevent self-sufficiency in the supply of rice, the staple foodstuff for the Malayans. Poor Malayans were left to starve or put up with all sorts of privations as best they could. To those Malayan mothers whose breasts ran dry on account of malnutrition, Britain would sell condensed milk from Australia, thereby realizing dual profits. In the wretched state in which they were placed, it was only natural that the Malayans were being hastened on the road to ruin.

As far as scientific development is concerned, as the British policy was against the industrialization of Malaya, there was no scientific research to speak of. Researches into malaria were, however, carried on a large scale for the benefit of Englishmen, and hospitals too were provided in a sumptuous manner. They intended to maintain efficiency in the rule of the natives by keeping the health of a small number of British officials in good condition. British residences were equipped with all the paraphernalia of scientific culture, while, on the contrary, the offices where native officials worked were poor, both in structure and in equipment.

On the production of rubber and tin, however, Britain concentrated her scientific attention, though researches in this field were shackled by conservatism and self-complacency which characterize all British ways. A tin mine of rare dimensions was, for instance, discovered by a Japanese party of investigators into special Southern resources in a region where elaborate researches by British geologists and mineralogists had failed to discover it.

In short, Britain's policy toward Malaya was characteristically conservative and it took no account of the ceaseless progress of the world.

Policy in Burma

Second, Britain's Burma policy. It was practically the same as her policy toward Malay, both being framed along the lines of non-self-sufficiency and non-industrialization. Here, however, instead of using Chinese, Indians were employed as tools. Britain put Indians—who constitute ten per cent of the total population of Burma, numbering 17,000,000—in control of Burmese economy, and kept Indians and Burmese at loggerheads, in pursuit of her traditional diplomacy. She demanded rice and timber from Burma—rice in order to supply India and Malaya. While making native farmers sell their rice at low prices, she supplied them with daily necessaries at high prices. Surplus production of rice in Burma naturally led to the depreciation of the price of the cereal, while non-industrialization of the country added to the inconveniences of the natives and forced the prices of daily necessaries up. In this way, Britain contrived to keep the standard of living for Englishmen high and that of the natives low.

British people held in contempt both the Burmese and the Indians whom they employed as their tools, but it seems that they were on their guard against Chinese people. It was presumably to provide against Chinese invasion that Britain had the headquarters of her garrison in Shan State. At the present time, Britain is making common cause with the Chiang Kai-shek regime against Japan. She actually opened the so-called Burma route of aid for Chungking, but it seems fair to conclude that the old Burma policy of the British Government was dictated to some extent by her consideration of providing against China. The mineral resources lying undeveloped in Shan State run on into Yunnan province of China, and the fact that Britain stationed a garrison in that State seems to point to the ambition she harbored of invading Yunnan from Burma.

Third, the Netherlands' policy toward the Dutch East Indies. The distinction between co-prosperity and exploitation is often blurred. Skilful exploitation looks very much like co-prosperity. Java and Sumatra were milch-cows for the Netherlands, and consequently the prosperity or decline of the Dutch East Indies was a matter of greatest consequence to the Netherlands. It was accordingly with consummate skill that the Netherlands went about the exploitation of the Dutch East Indies, this offering a singular contrast with the crude form of treatment accorded by Britain to Malaya.

Applied Science

By the generous application of Dutch science and technical skill, the means of communication in the Dutch East Indies was improved, engineering works of various kinds carried out and sanitary facilities provided on an efficient scale. Again, scientific irrigation facilities widely provided enabled even hilly districts to produce rice. Thus, the natives used to live contentedly under the Dutch rule. Notwithstanding the fact that it is very hilly and is of an area smaller than that of the mainland of Japan, Java boasts a population of 50,000,000. The great difference between the colonial policies adopted by Britain and the Netherlands can be inferred from the fact that, as against the dense population of Java, Malaya, which is about the same as Java in area, has a population of only 10,000,000 Malayans in spite of the fact that British work of developing it started earlier.

The Dutch people treated the Indonesians with commendable kindness. Those Dutchmen who were in charge of the administration of the country refrained conscientiously from a life of laxity, so common to such officials, in their worthy efforts to maintain the dignity of their home country. Javanese cities have neither clubs nor dance halls for Dutchmen; who sought recreation in their family circles. This was probably due, in part, to the fact that there were few Dutchmen of lower classes or doubtful trades. The actuality was that the natives of 60,000,000 souls were ruled by only 200,000 Dutchmen. The ratio was 300 to 1. This certainly required no uncommon skill on the part of Dutch administrators.

The Dutch policy was directed toward making the Dutchmen appear 300 times greater than native inhabitants in all respects. They treated the natives kindly and helped them to earn a decent living. They took care, however, to put themselves always on a much higher plane than the natives, socially and otherwise. At the time of the conquest, military strength caused this disparity in status, but in later years scientific and technical powers were instrumental in creating it. Dutchmen made a display of advanced scientific and technical skill to the native inhabitants to inspire in them a deep sense of respect for the Dutch people.

High Posts Monopolized

In laboratories or institutes for researches, natives were given no employment higher than menial work, all high offices being monopolized by Dutchmen. These institutions were, indeed, so organized that it was absolutely impossible for natives, however able, to rise to high posts. All government offices in the Dutch East Indies were also similarly organized. In this regard, British and American colonial policies offered no contrast. As native inhabitants lacked scientific and technical capacity, the Dutch authorities adopted the policy of mechanization in the operation of plantations and factories, as can be seen in big scientific plantations in the northern part of Sumatra. Despite the ample supply of labor power the Dutch authorities preferred to resort to mechanical power for the development of natural resources.

The Dutch policy of exploiting resources by means of scientific and mechanical power, instead of by recourse to native labor power (Britain followed a similar line) deserves careful study. Various causes may be adduced to account for this policy. For one thing, the low efficiency of native inhabitants made the Dutch authorities rely more on mechanical power. A more cogent cause was probably their apprehension of the consequences of relying too much on native labor power. They feared perhaps that in the event of the great increase of the native population their demand for clothing, feeding and housing would increase and that in such a contingency the Dutchmen might find themselves driven into a corner by the natives by sheer weight of numbers.

The Dutch East Indies army had its headquarters at Bandoeng a place of congenial climate. The idea of providing against an alien foe was not presumably present in the minds of the Dutch military authorities, as can be gathered from their choice of this place of no strategic importance as the seat of the army headquarters. The sole object of the army was presumably to keep domestic peace and order.

The Dutch authorities ruled the natives by dealing out to the natives things which they desired with one hand, while holding a rod in the other hand. They were ever mindful of emasculating the natives, and with this end in view, they took care to see that they were given such things as tended to hasten their decadence and decline.

Death Rate High

Leprosy, tuberculosis and typhoid fever claim heavy tolls among the natives. However, while leaving nothing undone in order to improve the health of the Dutch people, the Dutch authorities were quite indifferent to the unsatisfactory state of sanitation among the natives. In the quinine manufacturing industry at Bandoeng, they deliberately kept the price of the drug so high that the natives could not afford to get it. It is also noticeable that the Dutch East Indies Government did everything possible to stamp out malaria from among the Dutch population but did practically nothing in the way of relieving the natives of this ill.

The large majority of the 200,000 Dutch people lived at Bandoeng, a cool and health-giving place. That many directors of oil companies at Sumatra and Palembang were domiciled at Bandoeng and used to attend their offices by plane is another illustration of the general tendency among the Dutchmen to live apart from native inhabitants.

Fourth, America's policy toward the Philippines. America's chief object was to use the Philippines as a military base for the execution of her East Asiatic policy. Her next object was to get gold and sugar from the country. She evinced little interest in the education of the Filipinos. Her sole desire was to use it as a military and propaganda base for the vigorous pursuit of her East Asiatic policy. As evidence of her eagerness to use the Philippines as her advanced post in East Asia, it may be mentioned that there was a secret room in the Manila Broadcasting Station, absolutely inaccessible to all Filipinos, where Americans met and discussed programs for propaganda broadcasts.

The Americans felt no responsibility for the cultural progress of the Filipinos, nor did they evince any interest in the matter. Their eyes were simply fixed on gold and sugar, and in return for these things which they got from the Philippines, they sold luxuries to Filipinos, payments to be made in monthly instalments, which tended to inculcate frivolous habits in the natives.

Generally speaking, the British colonial policy was harsh, that of the Netherlands mild and that of America indifferent. What was common to them all was that various measures were taken by these countries to condemn the natives to a status incomparably lower than their own nationals. They were also at one in treating native inhabitants with contempt, in denying them self-sufficiency or industrialization and in supplying daily necessaries from their home countries to the native in exchange for the raw materials exacted.

Secure Development

Japan's object in the War of Greater East Asia is to secure the development of her people. All measures of construction for the Southern Regions must therefore be framed accordingly. In the structure of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan is to be the main post and all other component races to serve as posts of lesser importance according to their respective merits and abilities.

Japanese scientific experts must be speedily sent to replace the experts of hostile nationalities. It is, however, very important that Japanese experts to be sent there should all be men of the first water. This is the way to enhance Japan's prestige.

It is usual that scientific experts of high abilities do not like to settle down in the South lest they should be affected by the climatic conditions there into indolence and inertness. Apart from the question of the impairment of health, it is possible that long residence in the South will affect their intellectual power through the loss of contact with the trends of the scientific world. Scientific experts to take part in Southern construction work must be given frequent furloughs so that they may come home to keep abreast of the progress of the scientific world.

It is also desirable that of the three branches of scientific study—investigation, research and experimentation—researches should be conducted in Japan. Investigations should be made on the spot and the data thus obtained should be brought back to Japan for the conduct of elaborate researches. The results of these researches should then be taken to the Southern Regions so that the necessary experiments may be carried out. This will be the most rational method.

The Central Institute for Researches into the resources of the Southern Regions should be established in Japan. Such an Institute need not be housed in one building. Various organs of inquiry concerning the South, scattered all over the country, may well be put under unified control to serve the end.

BRITAIN'S COLLAPSE REVIEWED SINCE OUTSET OF 20TH CENTURY

First Half of 2,000-Year British History Saw Succession Of Humiliating Conquests by Alien Peoples

By TOSHIKI IMAI
(From the Kuzure-Yuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part I

"Britain is in the zenith today, France is already past her prime, while Germany will rise from now." So I was told by our teacher when a grammar school lad way back in 1899. That seemed to be a popular verdict in those days. The reign of Queen Victoria was drawing to a close then. Today, after the lapse of nearly half a century, the truth of this verdict is forcibly brought home to us.

Enthroned in 1837 at the young age of 18, Queen Victoria remained on the Throne for 64 years until 1901 and set a record in rulership longevity in her country. Incidentally, her reign was a meridian age for Britain. The Palmerstone, Disraeli and Gladstone politics and diplomacy, Cobden's and Bright's liberalism, Darwin's evolutionism, Thackeray's and Dickens' fascinating novels, Carlyle's eminent essays, Tennyson's captivating poetry—these all added splendor to the Victorian era.

Having kept up an upward march almost uninterruptedly after the Middle Ages, Britain attained the height of her prosperity in the first half of the Victorian age. Her territory now extended all over the globe. Her navy was maintained on a two-power standard, while over half the world's shipping was in her hands. Her iron and coal output exceeded the total production of the rest of the world. Her industry was peerless, with the cotton piece-goods of Manchester and the ironware of Birmingham domineering in every market. Lombard Street was the international money center. English was spoken everywhere along the sea lanes of the world. Britain's position was unrivalled. That she alone could make such strides in a comparatively short time amid confrontation by rival nations is a wonder, albeit that she was blessed with many favorable conditions.

Had Been at Low Ebb

Equally surprising, however, is the fact that Britain had been at the lowest ebb for a long time prior to the golden age. Time was when Britain was often compared to Japan, in that both are island countries of about equal size with proximity to continents and that both were great nations. But there is this fundamental difference, that whereas Japan since her national founding has had a glorious history that is without a peer, Britain can lay no claim to anything like that. Indeed, more than the first half of her traceable history of 2,000 years saw a succession of humiliations in the way of conquest by alien peoples. The humiliation period is marked by three major stages.

The first stage was the incursion of British Isles, then known as Britannica, by Julius Caesar in 50 B.C. It spelt the opening of British history. A century later, the Roman Empire started out on another conquest of Britain and proclaimed it a Roman territory, sparing only the northern tip. The Roman rule lasted for about 400 years. So the initial stage in British history was an age of subjection as a colony to Rome.

Next came the Anglo-Saxon invasion. The Anglo-Saxons who were of the German stock and inhabited the northern coast of Germany started an inroad into this Roman territory and occupied it for about 150 years, during which most of the native inhabitants were either massacred or driven away west or north and replaced by the alien invaders, who became the masters of the land. Shortly afterwards, a unified State was set up on this land.

Normans Set Foot

The third stage began with the Norman conquest. The Normans, a northern European race, set foot on piratic aggression against this land in the ninth century. It was kept up as long as until 1066, when the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom succumbed to William, the Duke of Normandy, who had established a stronghold in northern France. That was the beginning of the Norman dynasty and the genesis of England in modern history. Although the dynasty has been frequently changed in name since, the Royal Throne has consistently remained the privilege of descendants of the Norman Royal family.

So it is that the known history of England dawned with the establishment of alien rule on her very soil. Such is the original form of the once mighty British Empire. Can this be anything but ignominious to Britain? For long she remained in obscurity as a land tucked away in the remotest corner of the globe. The development of her culture was due largely to French and Roman influence.

British national growth got under way with the advent of the Norman dynasty, which set up a highly central administrative system. This, coupled with geographical reasons, accelerated the birth of national consciousness. Unlike the case in Japan, national spiritual unity is of recent growth in Europe. British national unity was perfected ahead of most other countries. This turned out to be one of the contributing factors to her being able to hold France in check throughout the Hundred Years' War in the 14th and 15th centuries. France at that time had a larger territory and three times the population of Britain. Nature bestowed on England an abundant gift of high quality wool, which was shipped to the Continental countries to bring in fortunes upon fortunes, so much so that Henry VII (1485-1509), reputedly the founder of modern England, was thought the most affluent king in Europe in his time.

Standing upon this economic foundation, the nation made a healthy growth, developed its culture and launched out into positive activities overseas. Just then, as luck would have it, the discovery of new continents and new oceans projected the Atlantic into overwhelming prominence and England, from being the remotest corner of the earth, became a gateway to the world at a bound. The annihilation of the Invincible Armada of Spain, then the greatest power on the continent, in 1588 was a prelude to Britain's career as a world empire, and her sailing after the 16th century was all smooth.

Held Northern Route

While Spain and Portugal were taking the initiative in overseas expansion, England, by reason of her geographical position, was bent on holding the northern sea route, with her exploratory undertakings confined within the ice sea between North America and Europe. Even at the time of the demise of Queen Elizabeth in 1603, the English territory consisted only of the two home lands, without an inch of colony on the continent.

In no time, she set out on an assiduous prorgam of (1) opening up colonies on virgin soils and (2) of wresting away territories from predecessor nations. The building up of a colony in Virginia on the Atlantic Coast of America in 1606 was the initial fruit of her efforts for territorial aggrandizement, while the occupation of Jamaica, a Spanish territory, in 1655 was the beginning of her usurpation.

The next two centuries found Britain constantly engrossed in bearing down her Continental rivals in colonial expansion and invariably emerging successful. From the 16th to the 17th century she was at war with Spain. Later in that century she fought as many as three wars with Holland. From the close of the 17th down to the 18th century Britain's frontal enemy was France. During the better part of the 120 years from 1689 to 1815, the two countries were enemies in such major wars as the Pfalz War of Aggression, the War of Spanish Succession, the Seven Years' War, the American War of Independence, the French Revolution, the Napoleonic War, etc. It is well-known in history that all these wars were rivalry for world supremacy. In this review we find the British painted true to nature as an out-and out bellicose nation. Today they are cheeky enough to call other nations warlike!

(To Be Continued)

The Front Line Wins
When the Home Front
Endures

Nippon Times
Evening

Home, Office, Workshop—
Battlefields All, for
Victory

No. 15,855 TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Stupendous Production Increases Made by Factories in Tokyo Zone

Survey by Metropolitan Police Bureau Shows Bigger Output Is Due to Determination Of All Workers to Do Their Bit to Win War

Stupendous increases in Japan's wartime production have been made by the various important factories in and around Tokyo, a survey conducted by the Metropolitan Police Bureau reveals.

The output was double the figures for the first half of 1942 in two factories, the survey shows.

These remarkable results are attributed to the united determination of all factory workers from director to laborer, to boost war output, and particularly to the notable decrease in the rate of absences this year.

The actual production statistics for the three outstanding factories, taking the average for the first six months of 1942 at 100 are:

	1943		
Factory	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
A	132	148	252
B	164	181	234
C	112	121	170

Fixing the productive output for the first half of 1942 at 100, the yields for the recent months compare as follows:

Factory A:

February	132
March	148
April	252

This surprising increase attributed, in the first place, to the fact that the finished products had to be delivered to Government quarters by a prescribed deadline; secondly, because the factory was recently assigned to a valuable enterprise; and thirdly, because the rate of absence has decreased some 10 per cent over the ratio registered during the first half of 1942.

Factory B:

February	164
March	181
April	234

As in the case of Factory A, a united front among the workers who endeavored to attend to their duties diligently and regularly is said to be the cause for the increase. In this factory, an approximate 26 per cent decrease was made over the rate of absence registed during the first six months of the previous year.

Factory C:

February	112
March	121
April	170

Press Comments

Tuesday, May 18

ASAHI—World War Situation
TOKYO SHIMBUN—East Asia Completely Secure
MAINICHI—Joins Nanking

World War Situation

ASAHI—Many foreign dispatches tell of observations made on the world war developments resulting from the cessation of hostilities in Tunisia but none of them is much more than imagination. It is observed, for instance, that the Anglo-American forces will attempt to land in the European Continent before long, but this is only a possibility and it is not clear when or where the anti-Axis camp will make such an attempt, if at all. The Roosevelt-Churchill conference now being held at Washington will probably decide what to do in regard to this matter.

It is at such a time that the Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government, advocates immediate attack on Europe under Germany's control as the most urgent step to be taken at this moment. It points out that this is the best opportunity for such an attempt since the main strength of the Germans is now engaged on the Eastern Front. The Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, is also urging the importance of strengthening the joint front against Germany. That influential Soviet papers, not satisfied merely with the termination of the Tunisian campaign, should now be coming out again with the so-called second front issue may be regarded as most pointedly touching the crux of the present war situation.

The formation of a second front decidedly is something which the Soviets must have, for if it is not formed, and that soon, the whole weight of the German-Italian forces in Europe would have to be borne by the Red Army. It is natural in the circumstances that the Kremlin cannot keep silent while the anti-Axis leaders at Washington are debating whether the emphasis should be placed on Europe or on the Pacific, inasmuch as its interest is so deeply bound up with emphasis on Europe. It is quite likely that the United States and Britain are selfishly counting on the Soviets to hold Europe for them while they intensify their operations in other theaters of war in which their more immediate interests are involved.

There can be no doubt that the Washington conference is now subjecting the Casablanca formula of Germany's overthrow first to a re-examination in the light of recent developments. Although various surmises are current regarding these discussions, what is meant by emphasis or priority in the present phase of the war can only be a matter of degree, not of kind.

For instance, instead of concentrating the main strength of the Anglo-American forces on any one continent, it is possible for them to transfer a considerably important portion of their fighting strength to another theater of war. Nor is it necessarily impossible for Britain to devote itself to Europe while the United States concentrates its attention to the Pacific, or for them to intensify their respective operations in two directions separately. It is quite unlikely that they would adopt such a rigid formula as concentrating on Europe or on the Pacific, which would restrict their movements, and there is no need to attach any importance to the rumor that the United States and Britain are divided in opinion in regard to the emphasis to be placed.

Only, we must note it as self-evident that the enemy will intensify their offensive on Japan in order to "prevent Japan from consolidating its position in the occupied areas, from developing the inexhaustible resources of the Southern Regions and from building up an unassailable position."

Firmly convinced of our ultimate victory, we feel no concern over such a trifle. Only, with the war situation growing more and more stringent, the whole nation must sharpen its will to fight and exert the utmost to strengthen its fighting power.

East Asia Completely Secure

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Various rumors have come to be circulated in connection with the Anglo-American conference now being held at Washington. One group of such rumors, obviously intended as propaganda, for the consumption of Greater East Asia people, gives the impression that Roosevelt and Churchill are discussing the revision of the Casablanca formula in favor of a major emphasis on the Pacific, while the other group are emphasizing that the anti-Axis forces are about to stage landings in Europe, obviously intended for European consumption. Both are part of the nerve warfare of the enemy.

It happens that as regards Europe the fortification of the continent by the Axis has been completed in the time lost by the anti-Axis forces over the Tunisian campaign, while in Greater East Asia the solid unity achieved among the peoples of the Co-Prosperity Sphere affords no room for any nerve warfare. Besides the iron defense position of the Axis in Europe, Japan's position in the Pacific is such that it can attack or defend as it pleases at its own convenience. One of the great advantages it enjoys is that perfect stability has been achieved throughout the Greater East Asia area chiefly owing to the peace and order established and the enlightened policy being pursued by the military administration over the occupied territories.

The United States is making various propaganda efforts to disturb peace in the Philippines but the fact that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo has mingled with the crowd at Manila and received such a warm welcome from enthusiastic Filipinos shows that perfect peace and order has been established there. The Greater East Asia Sphere may be considered to have achieved perfect peace and order, the fundamental prerequisite to the government and welfare of the people.

It is because the enemy know how difficult it is to break through this iron defense that they are so frantically endeavoring to spread their propaganda, but it should be borne

(Continued on Page 2)

LEWIS SPURNS ORDER TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS

Resumption of Strike Seen Inevitable-- Settlement Difficult

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 17.—The resumption of the coal miners' strike has become certain if no new development is seen within the next 36 hours as John L. Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers' Union of America rejected today the order of the National War Labor Board given Saturday to the Union and mine owners to open negotiations on the adjustment of wages beginning today.

Upon formally refusing to comply with the Labor Board's order, Lewis issued the following statement:

"As coal mines are now held in the hands of the United States Government at present, the party with whom the Union may open negotiation is Harold L. Ickes, who is the representative of the Government responsible for the operation of the mines. Therefore, the National War Labor Board has no authority to interfere in the coal mine strike. The Union refuses to attend the negotiation with coal mine owners called to be opened today."

With this development, the National War Labor Board called an urgent meeting today to discuss the steps to be taken, and upon the conclusion of the meeting issued a statement in which Lewis was severely criticized for his policy.

"The attitude of John Lewis is a challenge to the sovereignty of the United States," the statement said. "As the situation has so developed, it is no longer a coal mine labor controversy, but a question whether or not Lewis has the right to violate the law of the United States."

Lewis refrained from saying whether or not the strike will be reopened or not, but merely declared that if the Labor Board would not interfere, the Union was prepared to open negotiation at a few hours' notice.

Meanwhile, according to reports from Pittsburg, the Union is of a very strong attitude, declaring "No work with no wage contract."

Settlement Said Difficult

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, 17.—The term of truce of the United States coal mine strike is to expire on May 18, but complete settlement of the dispute is generally believed to be highly difficult because of the very stout attitude maintained by the United Mine Workers' Union of America.

On May 4 when the truce was first entered into, Chairman of the Union, John L. Lewis, commenting on the significance of the truce, said: "The truce is a step taken to examine the direct problems confronting American industrial circles. During the term of the truce, we wish to conclude new wage contracts for the sake of those engaged in anthracite and bituminous coal mine industries, in collaboration with Oil Coordinator of the National Defense Harold L. Ickes, concurrently Secretary of the Interior, as well as with the Government authorities."

Lewis further emphasized that in the event of the conclusion of a new agreement, all the terms will have to be applied as from April 1, 1943 in case of bituminous coal mine and as from May 1, 1943 in case of anthracite coal mine.

However, the actual situation is that none of the new agreements has

(Continued on Page 2)

263 U.S. Ships Sunk In Atlantic, Caribbean

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 17.—Ships owned and chartered by anti-Axis nations which were sunk in the West Atlantic and Caribbean Sea since the participation of the United States in the war to May 15 of this year, reached 655 ships of which 263 were American ships, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to Washington reports.

FASCISMO BODY IS FORMED HERE

Society Aims to Promote Closer Italo-Nippon Cultural Ties

Marking another concrete step forward in the promotion of closer cultural relations between Japan and Italy, the Fascismo Society has been established here by leading friends and students of Italo-Japanese culture.

The new Society, which will function as a sister body of the Societa Amici Dell'Italia, will devote its activities to close, exhaustive studies of the principles and policies of Fascism so that friendly relations between Italy and Japan may be further enhanced through better understanding of national principles.

The creation of the present Society is largely attributable to the encouragement of Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Ambassador to Rome, who, on the eve of his departure for Italy a few months ago, ardently stressed the need of an organ for the study of Fascism as the shortest route to understanding Italy.

The new Society is sponsored by more than 60 Japanese leaders representing various Government and private organizations, including the War Ministry, Navy Ministry, Foreign Office, Education Ministry, Finance Ministry, Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Cabinet Planning Board, Board of Technology, etc.

The new Society will hold a regular conference once a month and a general conference once a year, to study the principles, theories as well as policies of Fascism.

Famous persons who sponsored the present Society include Akitoshi Ohara, Chairman of the Societa Amici Dell'Italia, Ikuma Arishima, noted author and painter, Dr. Shumei Okawa, well-known authority on sociology, Major-General Seizo Arisue of the War Ministry, Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, Shinichi Kamiura, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, Dr. Tatsunosuke Ueda, Professor of Tokyo Commercial College, Hikomatsu Kamikawa, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University and Dr. Kinao Gorai, authority on politics.

Chinese Businessmen Feted

Chen Tzu-kuang, director of the Peking Chamber of Commerce, and 13 other members of the Manchoukuo-Mengchiang-China Economic Mission, who arrived here on Monday were entertained at a welcome dinner at the Imperial Hotel on the same evening given by the East Asia Economic Round-Table Conference. More than 150 leading Japanese financiers, including Masatsune Ogura, former Finance Minister and president of the Conference, attended the function.

U.S., BRITISH ARMIES READY TO INVADE EUROPE

Decided at Washington— Alexander as Commander

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, May 17.—The formation of the anti-Axis forces to invade Europe was decided as the result of conference held between British and American military leaders attending the Washington Conference, according to the reports of the Washington correspondent of the New York Times.

General Harold Alexander, Vice-Commander of the Anti-Axis Forces in North Africa, is said to have been informally selected as the Commander-in-Chief of the "Anti-Axis Forces invading Europe."

LENINGRAD CITY POUNDED HARD BY REICH GUNS

Vital Water Station, Tank Plant Blasted-- 1,100 Missles Fired

Domei

BERLIN, May 17.—Details of the artillery bombardment on Leningrad were announced by the German military authorities today as follows:

"German long-range artillery guns repeatedly shelled the Voroshilov Tank Plant and water station in the city of Leningrad on May 12 and 14. The water station supplies 200,000 cubic meters of water to the city every day. One-third of the population depends upon that station for their water supply.

"Soviet bomber units attempted to silence the German guns, but were repulsed by German anti-aircraft units.

"In the two-day heavy bombardment, German artillery batteries fired 1,100 larged-sized shells. The damage sustained by the Germans consisted only of one gunner slightly wounded."

Enemy Rumors Blasted

Apparently with the intention of giving the public a wrong impression of the war situation on the Eastern Front, the anti-Axis camp has being propagandizing loudly that the Germans have commenced a large-scale offensive against Leningrad or that the Soviet forces are attacking the Novorossisk naval base.

However, the German military authorities, in complete denial of such false reports, on Monday declared to the following effect:

"The propaganda organs of the anti-Axis camp are spreading a rumor that the Germans have launched a large-scale offensive against the city of Leningrad and that fierce fighting is now raging But, such a report is entirely false. As a matter of fact, the German forces have not yet taken any decisive action against the same city except the bombardment of military establishments of the same city.

"The Soviet Board of Information also states that the Red Army has been attacking Novorossisk since 10 days ago, but this is a mere concocted story.

"It is true that the Red Army has augmented its force in the Kuban estuary sector, but it has not yet commenced its operations against Novorossisk. Consequently, no change whatsoever has taken place on the front in this area."

Luftwaffe Sees Action

The German air force is reportedly active on the Eastern Front, thus indicating that the summer offensive by the Germans against the Soviet army is impending.

Reports from the German fronts reveal that with the exception of local offensives by the Germans in the Velki-Luki sector, there have recently taken place no noticeable battle on the entire Eastern Front.

However, it is pointed out that since several days ago, the Red Army has been gathering large forces in three zones of Kuban, south of Moscow and Leningrad, thereby frantically making preparations for large-scale offensives.

Regarding the activities of the Luftwaffe, Major Albert Freitag, correspondent of the D.N.B. News Agency stated as follows on Monday:

"During the past several days German bombers destroyed several hundred Soviet landing boats in the waters of Temryuk, thus completely frustrating the Red Army's landing attempt.

"Other units of German bombers fiercely attacked the Red Army's artillery positions in Bielgorod and at another place, when 10 Soviet planes were destroyed on the ground and 10 others shot down by the Germans in air duels.

"German planes also bombed the Leningrad-Moscow railway as well as several other railroads, thus cutting Soviet commissary lines.

Thailand Observes Press Day to Fete 84th Birthday of 1st Issue of Newspaper

Domei

BANGKOK, May 17.—Commemorating the 84th anniversary of the publication of the first newspaper in Thailand by King Rama V (Phra Chom Kleo, 1851-1868) in 1859, the Thai Press Association today observed the first Press Day here.

Starting with a commemorative ceremony in the morning, the functions of the first Press Day closed with a dinner at a special banquet hall in Anpong Park in the evening.

A commemorative message by Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram was broadcast over the local hook-up.

It was revealed Press Day will be observed regularly on May 17 of every year in the future.

CHIANG'S BASES TAKEN BY JAPANESE FORCES IN TAIHANG OPERATION

Americans Favor Pacific Strategy As Against Europe-First Principle

Japan Seen Strongest Foe—Would Mean Abandoning of 2nd Front Plan—Churchill Said in Disagreement With U.S. Scheme

Mainichi

SHANGHAI, May 17.—In connection with the American landing on Attu Island, it is being conjectured that the chief object of the Roosevelt-Churchill parley now in progress in Washington is possibily to discuss strategy for launching a large-scale offensive on Japan rather than the second front problem.

In the United States, the opinion has begun to crop up that Japan, the strongest foe, should be first dealt with even by putting off the development of a second front in Europe, because the anti-Axis camp cannot afford to assume the offensive simultaneously on the two fronts in Europe and East Asia. Since several days ago, various American papers have been earnestly supporting the claim of the American side, thereby bringing a heavy pressure to bear upon Prime Minister Winston Churchill who sticks to the European-front-first principle.

As if in concert with this propaganda warfare of the United States the Chungking side is wild with joy saying that a fundamental reform has already been made of the anti-Axis camp's strategy to cope with Japan.

As the method for launching a large-scale offensive on Japan, the Chungking side pointed out the following three items:

1. Recapture of Burma. To this end, a preparatory period of more than six months is needed as in the case of the campaign in North Africa.

2. Offensives on Japan from the sea, land and air. A general offensive should be initiated against the entire mainland of Japan by giving up the island-to-island strategy hitherto followed. In this sense, America's attack on Attu Island is to obtain a base for attacking the Japanese mainland.

3. Increase in the supply of arms to Chungking, Australia and India.

Worthless Propaganda Seen

Such a large-scale propaganda of the Chungking regime, of course, is not noteworthy at all in view of the actual power of the United States and Britain. It is nothing but a vain attempt to encourage the nation. Nonetheless, it is a fact that in the light of the war situation in Africa, the enemy side is very anxious to retrieve fortunes in East Asia. Such psychology has been strongly reflected on activities of the propaganda organs of Chungking and the rest of the anti-Axis camp of late.

With the present power of their armies, navies and air forces, it is clearly impossible for America and Britain to carry out large-scale offensives on the Axis camp in Europe and East Asia. Especially, the American navy has already suffered serious losses in the Pacific. It is not so strong as is able to launch large-scale offensives on Japan's

(Continued on Page 2)

Sungyenchen, Chuanmaping Occupied-- Battle Still Raging

Domei

JAPANESE BASE SHANSI FRONT, May 17.—Japanese Units operating against the main force of the Chungking 18th Group Army and the forces under Liu-cheng in the regions north of the Taihang Mountains captured by noon yesterday Sungyenchen, a stronghold of the newly-organized 5th Brigade located 18 kilometers south of Hoshun, and the town of Chuanmaping, situated 20 kilometers south of Hoshun.

The Japanese Units are continuing with their operations.

April Results Given

Domei

SHIHMEN, May 17.—April war results of Japanese mopping-up operations in the Hopeh-Chahar-Shansi border district (including campaigns in Northern Lingshow and Western Hopeh, April 19-30), were announced by the Japanese Forces which took part in those operations as follows:

Number of encounters	476
Enemy strength encountered	41,157
Enemy bodies deserted on field	1,617
Prisoners taken	1,903
Enemy military installations destroyed	222

Booties seized:

Trench mortars	18
Heavy and light machine guns	7
Head-grenades	8,010
Rifles	917
Automatic rifles	8
Bayonets	130
Grenade-throwers	8

Larger quantities of other war materials and ammunition were also seized during the operations.

Many Officers Surrender

Domei

KAIFENG, May 17.—The more notable among the Chungking officers who rallied to the cause of the peace restoration movement from October of last year to April of this year are the following:

October, 1942—Divisional Commander Wu Hua-wen of the Provisional First Division under the command of General Yu Hsueh-tsung and Brigade Commander Wang Kuang-tao of the same division together with about 3,000 subordinates in the vicinity of Mongyin, southeast of Tsinan in Shantung Province.

January, 1943—Chief-of-Staff Hsu Chih-chen and political director Yang Kuan-erh and 8,000 subordinates of the Newly Organized Fourth Division under the command of General Yu Hsueh-tsung and under the concurrent command of Divisional Commander Wu Huawen in the vicinity of Mengyin southeast of Tsinan.

February, 1943—Departmental Staff Officer of the 89th Army under the command of General Han Teh-chin, Departmental Staff Officer, Vice-Brigade-Commander, and Regiment Commander of the 33rd Division, Chief of Staff of the 117th Division, Chief of Staff of the Independent Sixth Brigade, and 3,000 subordinates in the Kaoyu-hu area on the western frontier of Kiangsu Province.

More Officers Join

From February to March, 1943—Divisional Commander Wang Chingtsai, the Chief of Staff, eight Brigade Commanders, eight Regiment Com-

(Continued on Page 2)

SMUTS' POLICY IS DENOUNCED

Opposition Leader, Malan, Wishes Germany Wins War

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, opposition of the Union of South Africa, warned the people against the threat of Bolshevism and strongly criticized the policy of Premier General Jan C. Smuts that is drawing the Union of South Africa into the world war, in his parliamentary election campaign speech given today, according to reports from Cape Town.

"It is desirable that Germany wins the war, because if the Soviet Union gains victory in the war against Germany for the interest of the United States and Britain, Bolshevism will be propagated throughout South Africa and everything sacred to the Christians and the white race

(Continued on Page 2)

Chile Set to Establish New Province of Arica

Special to the Nippon Times

BUENOS AIRES, May 16.—The Chilean Government plans to establish a new province, called Arica, according to the paper, La Nacion.

It is also reported that the capital of the new province will be the port of the same name.

By raising Arica to the status of a province, the Chilean Government will doubtless intend again to emphasize just at the present moment that it refuses the demand for this place, lodged by General Enrique Penaranda, President of Bolivia, during his stay in New York.

In this connection, it is noted that Arica is the northernmost Government district of Tarapaca Province and is situated on the border region.

693 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, May 17.—In the past two weeks, 693 Soviet planes were shot down in the Eastern Front, while the German air forces suffered the loss of only 47 planes, German military authorities announced today.

NANKING SET-UP MADE STRONGER

Added Power Gained By Joining of Many Chungking Generals

Domei

NANKING, May 17.—News that the greater part of the 24th Group Army in the Chahar-Hopeh Area have now joined the National Government of China, has spread like wildfire among local circles who interpret this new development as symbolic of the growing strength of the National Government.

Most informed circles are taking this occasion to recall the numerous effective steps which the National Government undertook since its entry into the War of Greater East Asia, to strengthen the organization of its fighting forces.

In this connection, the same circles recalled the significance of the national conference of generals, which the National Government sponsored in February of this year, in order to establish the basic policy for the strengthening of its Army.

Continuing, these circles say:

"The National Government has undertaken numerous effective reforms of its military organization from time to time.

"All the while, the rapidly growing Army was cooperating closely with the Japanese Forces to achieve brilliant results at various places.

Offers Clear Barometer

"In strong contrast to this speedy growth of the National Government's military might, the gradual disintegration of the Chungking army offers a clear barometer to show which way the tide of progress is moving on the Asiatic continent.

"Almost simultaneously with the declaration of war by the National Government of China, Generals Sun Liang-chen and Wu Hua-woo of the Shantung-Kiangsu War Zone joined the National Government together with several thousands of their subordinates.

"This alone was a great shock to the Chungking regime, but subsequently the spring offensive of the Japanese Forces resulted in the capturing of more high officers and in the joining with the National Government of still more others.

"This was powerful evidence of the ebbing morale among the Chungking forces. Then, the ebbing

(Continued on Page 2)

British Refuse to Give Food to French Sailors

Domei

PARIS, May 17.—British naval authorities at Alexandria issued an order prohibiting the supply of foodstuffs to French warships anchored there because the commander of the French fleet refused to join the anti-Axis front, it is reported by Matin, French journal as information reaching from Tangiers.

The commander of the French ships in Alexandria is said to have made repeated requests to British authorities for supply of provisions but in vain.

F.I.C. REALIZES STEADY STRIDES

Military, Economic Progress Seen Under Joint Cooperation

Domei

HANOI, May 16.—French Indo-China, which is cooperating wholeheartedly with Japan is making steadily progress military as well as economically.

With the object of consolidating the defense of the frontier districts, the French Indo-China Army is making efforts for the construction of fortresses, and the extension of roads necessary for national defense.

In order to increase the number of officers, the French Indo-China Army authorities have established military academies at various places in the country. According to new regulations, Annamites may also become officers of the French Indo-China Army.

Under the command of General Pierre Mordant, the French Indo-China Army is undergoing daily training in the jungle area under the scorching tropical sun, according to the spirit of Japan-French Indo-China defense.

Meanwhile, in the Tonking district adjacent to the enemy area, price control and other regulations necessary for economic stabilization have been enforced.

The development of important mineral resources in the mountain regions of Tonking is being pushed, while in line with the development of mineral resources, various industries are growing rapidly. In the delta zone, an epoch-making development is seen in the agricultural industry.

Thanks to constant energetic efforts on the part of the authorities of Japan and French Indo-China, unprecedented activity has been introduced in the Tonking district, as the wartime economic structure is being consolidated to render service for Japan.

America Favors Pacific Strategy

(Continued from Page 1)

bases of strategic importance because it is all the United States Navy can do to continue maneuvers in the north of Australia or in the neighborhood of Attu Island.

If Britain transfers the greater part of is fleet to the Pacific front, the British navy will lose its advantageous position in Europe and the Mediterranean.

Moreover, the United States and Britain have no sufficient shipping to transport necessary munitions in the Pacific and Atlantic. Such being the situation, it is considered absolutely impossible for the Anglo-American camp to take the offensive simultaneously in Europe and East Asia.

Putting aside the question of anti-Axis offensive in Europe, the argument for concentrating war efforts to attack Japan is not well-grounded, too. From a pure military point of view, too, in carrying out such a campaign, there would arise great difficulties in connection with the reorganization of the armies, navies and air forces on a large scale. It is not considered likely for the United States to change the Casablanca formula fundamentally even in disregard of Britain's opposition. What is likely to be decided on in the Roosevelt-Churchill talk may be no more than reinforcement of the anti-Axis defense position in the Pacific merely to pacify Australia and Chungking.

Britain, U.S. Disagree

Mainichi

CANTON, May 17.—Chungking, Australia and other anti-Axis quarters are anticipating, in connection with the Roosevelt-Churchill conversations, positive operations not only on the European front but on the Pacific front, but Britain alone is not so enthusiastic on the Pacific front issue as the other anti-Axis Powers. Herein, it is said, Britain has a conflict of views with the United States.

According to a Stockholm report dated May 15, the London correspondents of various Swedish newspapers say that London and Washington have different views regarding the time for the commencement of a large-scale offensive on Japan. The London correspondent of the Tidningen says that Britain maintains a cool attitude toward Washington dispatches emphasizing the importance of the Pacific front and intimating the imminence of a general offensive on Japan.

Tek Arrives in Ankara

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 17.—Former Turkish Ambassador to Tokyo Ferid Tek arrived at Ankara today, and he will report to the Turkish Government on the East Asian and Pacific war situation. Also, it is reported that he will be appointed to an important post in the Turkish Foreign Office.

REICH PRESS SEES PROOF OF ITALY'S WILL TO WIN

Hails Speeches of Italian War Chiefs

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 16.—Recent declarations made before the Senate in Rome by Italian Undersecretary for War General Antonio Sorice, Navy Undersecretary Rear-Admiral Arturo Riccardi and Air Undersecretary Pilot-General Alfredo Fugier, all stressing Italy's readiness for the coming hard fighting, are taken by the German press as further proof of Italy's firm resolve to carry on the war in unshaken comradeship with Germany until final victory.

The Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung writes in this connection that the first easy hopes raised in the enemy camp by the end of the fighting in Africa had come to naught.

Articles, speeches, baseless reports emanating from the anti-Axis propaganda machine insinuated that a crisis in Italy was inevitable with the end of the African campaign, but the paper emphasizes that the exact contrary has occurred.

Fascist Italy's answer is to continue the fighting with renewed vigor until final victory is won.

LENIENCY URGED FOR WAR SCRIBE

Argentina Proposes Change in International Law

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 15.—The Argentine Government has recently submitted a proposal to the belligerent nations that war correspondents taken prisoners, be given the same treatment as military medical men and the priests or chaplains attached to the forces.

In the current war, a large number of war correspondents have been dispatched to the front by the various nations at war and a considerable number have been taken prisoners.

However, at present, although war correspondents are receiving fairly good treatment in the hands of the enemy nations, they are subjected to various difficulties and inconveniences on account of absence of definite rank or position.

As the International Law provides for medical men and priests or chaplains as "those requiring protection", the present Argentine proposal recommends the same standing for war correspondents, and further suggests the conference of officers' ranks on them.

No reply seems to have been received from the nations to which the proposal was submitted, but London dispatches report that the British Government is giving the matter serious consideration.

GERMAN WOMEN LAUDED FOR STAUNCH SUPPORT

Attitude in Wartime Exemplary, Says Frick

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 16.—Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior, in a broadcast made on Mothers' Day, paid a high tribute to German women, who, following an appeal by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, had flocked to the labor offices to close the breach temporarily caused by the calling up of men to the front, thus guaranteeing a continuous increase in the German armament production.

He further stated that every German felt the deepest respect for German mothers and women whose exemplary attitude during the dastardly enemy terror raids and their promptitude in extinguishing fires, preserving valuable material, and saving human lives, had taught the enemy that any hope he might have entertained of undermining morale on the home-front was completely in vain.

Dr. Frick said that German women fully understood the meaning of the word "Bolshevism" and realized to the full that its spread would entail the destruction of all that was best in true German family life, the scattering of its members, and their reduction to a state of slavery in which they and their children would have to suffer the same torments of hunger and misery as were known to exist in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Frick concluded that after victory was gained German women, who had so gallantly responded to the emergency, would once again return to their own special duties.

Wang Leaves Tokyo

Wang I-tang, former Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, who has been visiting Tokyo since May 11, left the capital on Tuesday morning for Kansai on his way home.

CHINA'S STAND LAUDED BY TANI

Declares Japan Will Forge Ahead With Nanking for Victory

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, May 17.—Masayuki Tani, new Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, in a press interview this afternoon subsequent to his presentation of credentials, stated that the National Government's participation in the war has illuminated East Asia's future with radiant hopes and that Japan, reflecting on the situation in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, will pursue a policy most beneficial for the reconstruction and prosperity of East Asia.

Furthermore, Ambassador Tani pointed out that Japan, motivated by a firm and immovable faith, would advance for the realization of this unwavering policy.

The substance of Ambassador Tani's statement to the newspapermen follows:

"It is natural that Japan and China, bound by ties of deep understanding and sympathy arising from geographical, historical and racial relations, should mutually draw nearer and support each other for the liberation and establishment of lasting security for East Asia.

"Japan has always considered this as her immutable national policy, but the impossibility of fully realizing such a policy in the past has been a matter of great regret. American-British intrigues to alienate Japan and China have been responsible for this in part.

"However, the situation in East Asia, since the outbreak of the war, has undergone startling changes. The enemy's bases of conspiracy for instigation of disunity in Asia, have all been completely destroyed, and over a vast area unlimited resources have been assured for the perfection of an advantageous set-up. Everywhere the enemy has seen defeat. It is most significant that the fundamental requisite for the liberation and development of East Asia has been acquired by the establishment of an invincible position.

"The National Government of China had manifested its attitude for sharing the common fate with Japan at the very outset of the War of Greater East Asia, and the National Government's participation in the war on January 9 this year was the natural outcome of 100 years of oppression and exploitation suffered, both spiritually and materially, at the ruthless hands of Americans and British.

"The united advance of the two nations now being made for the successful consummation of the war and the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, is a matter for profound rejoicing.

"Japan, realizing fully the situation in East Asia, has extended her unstinting cooperation for the attainment of China's complete independence, and has contributed wholeheartedly in the realization of the National Government's resurrection and prosperity. Japan is prepared to forge ahead ever postively for the attainment of this end."

Nanking Set-Up Made Stronger

(Continued from Page 1)

morale was given another jolt when General Pao Wen-yueh, Chief of the General Staff of the National Government of China, issued his bombshell proclamation. 'A Proclamation to The Men of The Chungking Army,' in April when he was transferred from his post of War Minister.

"In his proclamation, General Pao called upon the patriotism of his fellow countrymen, who had been misled by the evil designs of the Chungking leaders, and exhorted them to uphold the pride of Asia by fighting for the cause of the War of Greater East Asia. This proclamation caused a big sensation among the troops under Chungking—a sensation which was especially evident in the spring campaign in the Tahsing Mountain Range area."

Was Two-Fold Threat

Giving credit also to the brilliant strategy of the Imperial Army, the same circles pointed to the voluntary joining of the National Government's peace movement by Commander Sun Tien-ying of the Newly Organized Fifth Army and Commander Pang Ping-hsien of the 24th Group Army, concurrently Vice-Commander of the Chahar-Hopeh War Zone, as embodying a two-fold threat to the Chungking regime.

"Thus, while the debilitating conflagration spreads within the isolated borders of the Chungking regime, prosperity and unshakable faith in its destiny add newer and greater strength to the fighting forces of the National Government," the informed circles stated.

Ex-M.P. Passes Away

Bompei Yuasa, former member of the House of Representatives, died of apoplexy at Yamada Station of the Gelbi Line, on Monday afternoon.

DAVIES REACHES TEHERAN; SEES SOVIET, U.S. LEADERS

Said Negotiating With Iran for Air Base

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 17.—Joseph E. Davies, President Franklin Roosevelt's special envoy, arrived at Teheran yesterday, and is expected to remain at Teheran for some time, changing his original schedule, it is reported.

It is not clear why Davies who was reported to be hurrying to Moscow to arrange a meeting between President Roosevelt and Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union has come to stay at Teheran on his way to Moscow. One rumor, however, says that it has become necessary for him to stay at Teheran to confer with Soviet Ambassador Smirnov and the United States representatives there.

A report from the United States, however, declared that Davies is to negotiate with the Iran Government to obtain an air base in Iran, but this report may be for covering up the real cause of Davies' stay at Teheran.

BUDDHIST FETE BEGINS IN TOKYO

1st Day Festival Held At Zojoji Temple; Also Observed in Thailand

The International Buddhist Association will observe the "Southern Regions' Buddha Festival", the third to be held in Tokyo, today and Wednesday at the Zojoji Temple in Shiba Park and at Hibiya Public Hall, supported by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Foreign Office, Education Ministry, Board of Information, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Tokyo Municipality.

The rites will also be observed on the same days in Thailand.

The first rites commenced at 8 p.m. today and will continue until 6 a.m. tomorrow at the Zojoji temple, and the second rites will start at Hibiya Public Hall from 1 p.m. tomorrow.

Pali scriptures will be chanted, according to procedure followed in the Southern Regions, and prayers offered for the victorious consummation of the war.

Many people from the Southern Regions now residing in Tokyo will participate in the observations.

The speakers at the Hibiya meeting will include Dr. Tetsujiro Inouye, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki and the Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, Nai Direk Jaiyanama.

Motion pictures will be shown and the aspects of the meeting will be broadcast to the Southern Regions Wednesday night.

Lewis Spurns Order to Open Negotiations

(Continued From Page 1)

been shown any conciliatory attitude.

Meanwhile, the American War Labor Board is reported to have ordered the Union as well as the coal mine owners to resume negotiations for revising the wage contract from May 17, but the Union is not likely to obey their order.

At any rate, the War Labor Board is considered to have no power of settling the present dispute, and as if to reflect the incapability of the Board, several members of the Board are reported to have tendered their resignation.

In the meantime American Congressional quarters are said to have come to assume stronger attitude toward the strike. President Franklin Roosevelt, too, declared that he will maintain rigid attitude toward the strike, but an interesting fact is that in the midst of his speech, some 1,400 mine laborers in the Pittsburg district went on strike. With this state of affairs, it is well-nigh unimaginable that the present strike is turning toward better than at the outset of the dispute.

Not Sending Delegate

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 17.—The National War Labor Board of the United States Government held another conference today to discuss the affairs concerning the coal miners' strike as the period of the suspension of the strike ends tomorrow.

Previous to the opening of the conference of the National War Labor Board, John L. Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, said that no representative of the Union would attend the conference. He expressed the firm determination for materializing the demands of the workers.

Labor Board Blamed

Mainichi

LISBON, May 16.—"It is the National War Labor Board that is preventing a compromise to come to agreement on wages of mine workers," declared John L. Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, today, according to reports from Washington.

"The Coal Miners' Union decided not to send any representative to Washington tomorrow to negotiate with the officials of the National War Labor Board," Chairman Lewis said.

"According to developments, 550,000 miners in all State branches of the Union will not hesitate to strike again. I, and the members of the Coal Miners' Union, are ready to negotiate with mine owners, but the National War Labor Board is preventing it. Already the situation has become a matter beyond the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board."

BRITISH GREED HIT BY WILLKIE

States Misery Noted In Near East Due to Callous Exploitation

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, May 17.—Wendell Willkie, former Presidential candidate and President Franklin Roosevelt's special envoy to the Middle East, in a book on the Middle East, excerpts from which were published in the Daily Telegraph states that he is alarmed by the spread of nationalism in Egypt, Iraq and the Lebanon in all of which countries he encountered misery, dirt, hunger and the most primitive living conditions. He repeatedly implies that the cause is to be found in England's callous exploitation of these countries to the complete neglect of their social and economic development.

Willkie lays particular stress on the fact that the Egyptians, presumably disillusioned by Britain's ever unfulfilled promises to them, show signs of total indifference as to the outcome of this war.

The Daily Telegraph reports Willkie as saying that, in the course of his discussions with the British as to this apathy and impoverished state of the Near Eastern countries, he had invariably been put off with the answer that the Arabs prefer to die young, and that, moreover, their religion forbade the saving of money, which fact alone prevented any improvement in their standard of living, whereas in his talks with the natives of the countries concerned he had repeatedly been asked whether the present state of affairs, with their countries controlled by foreigners for their own strategical and commercial ends must continue for ever.

Willkie himself, however, cannot get rid of his own imperialistic bias, as he also incidentally emphasizes that Suez and the roads leading to Asia Minor must remain in "friendly" hands.

Chiang's Bases Taken By Japanese Forces In Taihang Operation

(Continued From Page 1)

manders, and 12,750 subordinates of the 128th Division of the Chinese Communist Army in the vicinity of Kienli in Southern Hupeh Province. Also, Divisional Commander Han Tzu-heng, Chief of Staff Li, Regiment Commander, five Staff Officers, and 1,480 subordinates of the 113th Division under the command of General Yu Hsueh-tsung in the vicinty of Mengyin in Southeastern Shantung Province.

From April to May, 1943—Commander Pang Ping-hsun of the 24th Group Army under the direct command of Chiang Kai-shek, Commander Sun Tien-ying of the Newly Organized Fifth Army, and 70,000 subordinates in the vicinity of the Shangtung-Honan border.

The organization of the 24th Group Army which joined the peace movement is as follows:

The 40th Army under the command of Ma Fa-wu, including the 39th and 106th Divisions and the 46th Brigade, totaling 28,000.

The Newly Organized Fifth Army under the command of Sun Tien-ying, including the Provisional Third Division, the Fourth Division, and other units totaling 18,500.

Shock troops and guerilla troops totaling 28,000, constituting the grand total of 74,500.

The only remaining high officer of the above army who has not joined the peace movement as yet is Commander Liu Chin of the 27th Army.

Smuts' Policy Is Denounced

(Continued From Page 1)

will be destroyed," declared the leader of the Malan Party.

"When the Malan Party gains administrative power, our policy will be primarily to stop active participation in the war and to withdraw the South African troops and detail them for the defense of the frontiers of the Union of South Africa.

"General Smuts is trying to put the armed Union of South Africa to a 'militaristic election,' taking advantage of the bright prospect brought by the ending of the North African campaign. There is nothing more cowardly than such a step."

U.S. METHOD OF TRAINING SEAMEN RAPPED BY UNION

Plan Drafted Only to Reap Profits After War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 15.—The gigantic scheme of the United States Government for training seamen was attacked by Chairman Joseph Karlan of the United States Seamen's Union, according to reports reaching here from New York.

"In order to train 20,000 seamen, it is only necessary to give three months' training to 2,000 men at one time, and the vast Government plan was drafted because officials were incited by shipping circles that intend to profit after the conclusion of the present war," the Chairman of the Seamen's Union said.

"The lack of seamen is caused by the shortage of properly trained seamen. They have to be trained so that they can be employed on any kind of ship.

"At present, at one hotel in New York are about 600 crew of the ships sunk by Axis ships, who are waiting for employment. But most of these idle seamen are able to work on new Liberty type ships only and they are not trained to be used on old type ships."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

in mind that propaganda, after all, is only subsidiary to actual results on the field. When they realize how futile their propaganda warfare is, they are bound to resort to any means to disturb peace and order in the sphere. The indiscriminate bombings carried out by American airmen on Burma, French Indo-China and Thailand are an example of their cowardly methods, but such methods only tend to stiffen the morale of the nations attacked.

Joins Nanking

MAINICHI—The fragility of Chiang Kai-shek's boasted influence over his subordinates has been exposed in broad daylight by the joining of General Pang Ping-hsun, commander of the 24th Group Army, in the peace movement of the National Government under President Wang Ching-wei, on the heels of the surrender of General Sun Tien-ying, commander of the newly-organized 5th Army. The panic that must have seized Chiang Kai-shek on hearing the report that General Pang went over to the Nanking side at the head of 70,000 officers and men can well be imagined.

The various heterogeneous armies under Chiang Kai-shek have already returned to their former state of private armies of the war lords. Toward the end of April the Imperial Forces surrounded the 24th Group Army in the Taihang Mountains and boldly presented their flanks and rear to the enemy forces in the vicinity, but the officers of the Chungking Army, intent on protecting themselves, did not even come to the rescue of the 24th Group Army and allowed the latter to be decimated and routed. This is an eloquent testimony of the fact that the various generals under Chiang Kai-shek have reverted to their former state of war lords and that his command over them has been weakened and the foundations of Chungking's resistance are steadily crumbling. General Pang Ping-hsun's deflection had another and a splendid reason but there can be no doubt that his immediate motive was his disgust with the corrupted state of the anti-Japanese camp.

Why, then, did General Pang Ping-hsun come over to the Nanking side? He has explained: "Since the outbreak of the China Affair I have aimed at the construction of China through peace. But I had doubts about the Japanese aid to China, which I considered not positive. When I saw that Japan had retroceded concessions and abolished extraterritoriality as promised in order to strengthen the foundations of the National Government, I felt that it was now possible to save China. I thus determined to join the National Government. I shall now dedicate myself to the cause of peace."

General Pang's attitude on the matter can be well understood from these words. His determination to work for the cause of peace is to be appraised highly. The military strength of the National Government has been greatly increased by the joining of such an intelligent general to its forces. We are glad for the sake of the National Government and over the fact that the Empire's new China policy has begun to yield concrete results. With our sincerity penetrating into the heart of China, we are sure that a second and a third Pang will follow in rapid succession.

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MANCHOU UPS OUTPUT OF FOOD

Good Results Made In Wartime Production Increase Plan

In fulfilment of her role as a food supply base for Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo is forging ahead for the attainment of increased production and for the facilitation of the shipment of the goods.

In this connection, the agricultural products purchasing companies showed the favorable result of buying 92 per cent of the agricultural products in the latter part of March, according to a report from Nanking to the Mainichi.

Also, undertakings for this year are progressing smoothly and the increased production plan is entering on its second stage.

Concrete results are being obtained in the application of the Wartime Emergency Agricultural Products Increase policy, decided on recently.

The increased production on newly cleared land will provide one important factor for attainment of increased production, and the goal of increased cultivation of new land by colonizers from Japan is set at 300,000 hectares, or an increase of 70 per cent over last year, that of colonizers from Chosen 500,000 hectares, or a 50 per cent increase, and that of Manchoukuoan colonizers at 150,000 hectares, or a 20 per cent increase.

This will mean the cultivation of more than twice the area of the previous year.

The estimated number of immigrants to be transported to Manchoukuo this year is 29,000 households, and of this number 11,700 households have already seen settlement, surpassing by far the original plan.

Reich Munitions Minister Lauds Men of Todt Corps

Special to the Nippon Times

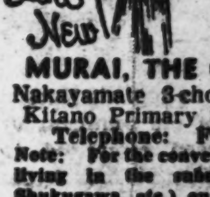
BERLIN, May 17.—Dr. Albert Speer, Reich Munitions Minister, in the course of a speech delivered to units of the Todt organization, paid a tribute to the organization for its phenomenal achievements in the completion of the Atlantic Wall, whose defensive might, he stated, far outclassed any known offensive weapon of the enemy.

Minister Speer went on to outline the inherent differences between this task undertaken in the west, where vast defensive fortifications of a permanent nature had been erected, and the work undertaken by the Todt organization in the east, where less gratifying tasks devolved upon the construction engineer.

He further emphasized that thanks to the unparalleled achievements of the Todt corps on the Eastern Front the volume of traffic handled there had increased five-fold in the course of one short year.

Veteran Wrestler Dies

Daigoro Onishiki, the 28th Yokozuna, or Grand Sumo Champion, died of apoplexy at the Daido Hospital in Kita-ku, Osaka, at 12:05 p.m. on Sunday.



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U.S. Meat Production

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 16.—The United States Department of Agriculture announced the meat production in the last fiscal year today as follows:

"The meat production in the 1942 fiscal year showed the highest record since 1938. The output of beef, pork and mutton last year is estimated at 41,300,000,000 pounds, showing an increase of 4,800,000,000 pounds or 13 per cent compared with the production in the 1941 fiscal year."

Art Exhibit Opens at Uyeno

The Seventh Japan Marine Art Exhibition opened today at the Uyeno Prefectural Art Gallery, sponsored by the Japan Marine Art Association and the Naval Association, and supported by the Navy Ministry.

The exhibition will continue until June 2.

Nine members of the Press Corps, had executed their paintings with the special intention of showing them at the present exhibit, and their work portrays vividly and forcefully to the visitors the aspects of the brilliant victories won by the Imperial Navy on the Pacific front.

Orbay Returning to Turkey

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 17.—Turkish Ambassador to London, Rauf Orbay will shortly return to Ankara to submit a report to the Turkish Government, it is reported.

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